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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A NORTH BRITON EXTRAORDINARY. No. CXLIX.
WEDNESDAY, February 7.

Two PROTESTS of the HOUSE of LORDS.
Veneris, 2do Die Februarii, 1770.

THE Order of the Day was read, for taking into Conſideration the State of the Nation, and for the Lords to be ſummoned. It was moved that the Houſe ſhould be put into a Committee thereupon. Accordingly,

The Houſe was adjourned during Pleaſure, and put into a Committee. After ſome Time

The Houſe was reſumed.

Then it was moved to reſolve, That the Houſe of Commons, in the Exerciſe of its Judicature in Matters of Election, is bound to judge according to the Law of the Land, and the known and eſtabliſhed Law and Cuſtom of Parliament, which is Part thereof.

Which being objected to---and a Queſtion ſtated thereupon, after long Debate,

The previous Queſtion was put, Whether the ſaid Queſtion ſhall be now put?

It was reſolved in the Affirmative. Contents 96, not Contents 47.

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe the Reſolution was, in our Judgment, highly neceſſary to lay the Foundation of a Proceeding in this Houſe, which might tend to quiet the Minds of the People, by doing them Juſtice at a Time, when the Deciſion of the other Houſe, which appears to us inconſiſtent with the Principles of the Conſtitution, and irreconcilable to the Law of the Land, has ſpread ſo univerſal an Alarm, and produced ſo general a Diſcontent, throughout the Kingdom.

2. Becauſe, although we do not deny, that the Determination on the Right to a Seat in the Houſe of Commons, is competent to the Juriſdiction of that Houſe alone; yet when to this it is added, that whatever they, in the Exerciſe of that Juriſdiction, think fit to declare to be Law, is therefore to be ſo conſidered, becauſe there lies no Appeal, we conceive ourſelves called upon to give that Propoſition the ſtrongeſt Negative; for, if admitted, the Law of the Land, by which all Courts of Judicature, without Exception, are equally bound to proceed, is at once overturned, and reſolved into the Will and Pleaſure of a Majority of one Houſe of Parliament, who, in aſſuming it, aſſume a Power to over-rule at Pleaſure the fundamental Right of Election, which the ancient Conſtitution has placed in other Hands---thoſe of their Conſtituents. And if ever this pretended Power ſhould come to be exerciſed to the full Extent of the Principle, that Houſe will be no longer the Repreſentative of the People, but a ſeparate Body, altogether independent of them, ſelf-exiſting, and ſelf-elected.

3. Becauſe, when we are told, that Expulſion implies Incapacity, and the Proof inſiſted upon is, that the People have acquieſced in this Principle, by not re-electing Perſons who have been expelled, we equally deny the Poſition as falſe, and reject the Proof offered, as in no Way ſupporting the Poſition to which it is applied. We are ſure the Doctrine is not to be found in any Statute or Law Book, nor in the Journals of the H. of Commons; neither is it conſonant with any juſt or known Analogy of Law. And as not re-electing would at moſt but infer a Suppoſition of the Electors Approbation of the Grounds of the Expulſion, and by no Means their Acquieſcence in the Concluſion of an implied Incapacity; ſo, were there not one Inſtance of a Re-election after Expulſion but Mr. Woolaſton's, That alone demonſtrates, that neither did the Conſtituents admit, nor did the Houſe of Commons maintain Incapacity to be the Conſequence of Expulſion. Even the Caſe of Mr. Walpole ſhews, by the firſt Re-election, the Senſe of the People, that Expulſion did not infer Incapacity; and that Precedent too, which is the only one of a Declaration of Incapacity, produced as it was under the Influence of Party-violence in the latter Days of Q. Anne, in ſo far as it relates to the Introduction of a Candidate having a Minority of Votes, decides expreſly againſt the Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons in the late Middleſex Election.

4. Becauſe, as the Conſtitution has been once already deſtroyed by the Aſſumption and Exerciſe of the very Power, which is now claimed, a Day may come, when Freedom of Speech may be criminal in that Houſe, and every Member, who ſhall have Virtue enough to withſtand the Uſurpations of the Times, and aſſert the Rights of the People, will, for that Offence, be expelled by a factious and corrupt Majority, and, by that Expulſion, rendered incapable of ſerving the Public; in which Caſe, the Electors will find themſelves reduced to the miſerable Alternative of giving up altogether their Right of Election, or of chuſing only ſuch as are Enemies of their Country, and will be paſſive at leaſt, if not active, in ſubverting the Conſtitution.

5. Becauſe, although it has been objected in the Debate, that it is unuſual and irregular in either Houſe of Parliament to examine into the judicial Proceedings of the other, whoſe Deciſions, as they cannot be drawn into Queſtion by Appeal, are, it is ſaid, to be ſubmitted to without Examination of the Principles of them elſewhere; we conceive the Argument goes directly to revive and eſtabliſh the exploded Doctrine of paſſive Obedience, and Non-reſiſtance, which, as applied to the Acts of any Branch of the Supreme Power, we hold to be equally dangerous; and though it is generally true, that neither Houſe ought lightly and wantonly to interpoſe even an Opinion upon Matters which the Conſtitution has entruſted to the Juriſdiction of the other, we conceive it to be no leſs true, that where, under Colour of a judicial Proceeding, either Houſe arrogates to itſelf the Powers of the whole Legiſlature, and *makes* the Law, which it profeſſes to *declare*, the other not only may, but ought to aſſert its own Rights, and thoſe of the People; that this Houſe has done ſo in former Inſtances, particularly in the famous Caſe of Aſhby and White, in which the firſt Reſolution of the Lords declares, "that neither Houſe "of Parliament has any Power, by any Vote or Declaration, to "create to themſelves any new Privilege that is not warranted by "the known Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament." We ought to interfere at this Time, the rather, as our Silence on ſo important and alarming an Occaſion might be interpreted into an Approbation of the Meaſure, and be the Means of loſing that Confidence with the People, which is ſo eſſential to the public Welfare, that this Houſe, the hereditary Guardians of their Rights, ſhould at all Times endeavour to maintain.

6. Becauſe, upon the whole, we deem the Power which the Houſe of Commons have aſſumed to themſelves, of creating an Incapacity, unknown to the Law, and thereby depriving in Effect all the Electors of Great-Britain, of their invaluable Rights of free Election, confirmed to them by ſo many ſolemn Statutes, *a flagrant Uſurpation*, as highly repugnant to every eſſential Principle of the Conſtitution, as the Claim of Ship-money by K. Charles I. or that of the ſuſpending and diſpenſing Power by K. James II. this being indeed, in our Opinion, a ſuſpending and diſpenſing Power, *deſpotically aſſumed and exerciſed by the Houſe of Commons, againſt the ancient and fundamental Liberties of the Kingdom.*"

Then it was moved to reſolve, That any Reſolution of the Houſe, directly or indirectly, impeaching a Judgment of the Houſe of Commons, in a Matter where their Juriſdiction is competent, final, and concluſive, would be a Violation of the conſtitutional Right of the Commons, tends to make a Breach between the two Houſes of Parliament, and leads to a general Confuſion.

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe, we apprehend that the Rights and Powers of the Peerage are not given for our own particular Advantage, but merely as a conſtitutional Truſt, to be held and exerciſed for the Benefit of the People, and for the Preſervation of their Laws and Liberties; and we ſhould hold ourſelves Betrayers of that Truſt, unworthy of our high Rank in the Kingdom, and of our Seats in this Houſe, if we conſidered any one legal Right of the Subject, much leſs the firſt and moſt important of all their Rights, as a Matter indifferent and foreign to the Peers of this Kingdom.

2. Becauſe, by this Reſolution, it is declared to the World, that if the H. of Commons ſhould change the whole Law of Election, ſhould transfer the Rights of the Freeholders to Copyholders and Leaſeholders for Years, or totally extinguiſh thoſe Rights by an arbitrary Declaration; ſhould alter the Conſtitution of Cities and Boroughs, with Regard to their Elections; ſhould reverſe not only all the Franchiſes of Suffrage, which the People hold under the common Law, but alſo trample upon the Sanctions of ſo many Acts of Parliament, made for declaring and ſecuring the Rights of Election, that even in ſuch a critical Emergency of the Conſtitution, the People are to deſpair of any Relief whatſoever from any Mode of, direct or indirect, Interference of this Houſe.

3. Becauſe, by this Reſolution, the Houſe not only refuſe to ſtand by the People, in caſe they ſhould ſuffer the moſt grievous Injuries from their Repreſentatives, but it abdicates its ancient and unqueſtioned Province and Duty of the hereditary Council to the Crown, rendering itſelf unable to give its Advice in a Point, in which of all others the King may ſtand in the greateſt Need of the Wiſdom and Authority of the Peers; a Point, ſuch as the preſent, in which Numbers of the Conſtituents have, in a Manner agreeable to Law, carried up their Complaints to the Throne againſt their Repreſentatives.

4. Becauſe, by the ſaid Reſolution, we do a moſt material Injury to the Houſe of Commons itſelf. The Reſolution, by the ſtudied Latitude of the Words, *directly or indirectly to cenſure*, puts it out of the Power of the Lords to offer, either in the preſent, or in any future unfortunate Difference between them and their Conſtituents, even in the Way of friendly Conference, our amicable and healing Mediation; the Want of which may be a Means of letting ſuch Difference run to Extremities, fatal to the Houſe of Commons itſelf, to the Conſtitution, and to the Nation.

5. Becauſe we conſider ourſelves alſo, as an Houſe of Parliament, to be moſt materially intereſted, that the People ſhould be legally and conſtitutionally repreſented; for as the Houſe of Commons makes an eſſential Part of Parliament, if that Houſe ſhould come to be choſen in a Manner not agreeable to the Laws and Conſtitution of the Kingdom, the Authority of Parliament itſelf muſt ſuffer extremely, if not totally periſh; the Peers can no more, in their legiſlative Capacity, do any valid Act, *without a legal Houſe of Commons*, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

6. Becauſe, by this Reſolution, the conſtitutional Controul has been given up, which this Houſe, as appears by antient and recent Precedents, have conſtantly claimed and exerciſed; and for the Purpoſe of which, the Legiſlature has been divided into ſeparate Branches. We are far from denying ſuch a Reciprocity of Controul in the other Houſe, even in Matters within our ſeparate and final Juriſdiction; neither arrogating to ourſelves, or acknowledging in others, any Power diſtinct from, or above the Law of the Land. But *we cannot behold, without the utmoſt Shame and Indignation, this Houſe making a voluntary Surrender of its moſt undoubted, legal, neceſſary, and ſacred Rights*; not only omitting, but refuſing to examine Precedents; not previouſly deſiring a Conference with the other Houſe, to diſcover whether they were inclined to admit in this Houſe a correſpondent Immunity from Interpoſition on their Part, in Matters within the particular Juriſdiction of the Peers. Theſe Proceedings are as derogatory from the Dignity of the Houſe, as they are contrary to its Duty and its Intereſt. They cannot fail of lowering this Houſe in the Opinion of Mankind, who will not believe that the Peers can have any Attention to the Welfare of the People, *when they have ſhewn ſo little Regard to their own Honour*. This Reſolution muſt tend to forward *that Plan*, which, with great Uneaſineſs, we have ſeen, for a long Time, *ſyſtematically carried on for lowering all the conſtitutional Powers of the Kingdom, rendering the Houſe of Commons odious, and the Houſe of Peers contemptible.*

7. Becauſe the Impropriety of this Reſolution was infinitely aggravated by the ſudden and ſurreptitious Method by which it was brought into, and carried through this Houſe. That a Reſolution, new in Matter, wide in Extent, weighty in Importance, involved in Law and Parliamentary Precedents, ſhould be moved at Midnight, after the Houſe was ſpent with the Fatigue of a former Debate; that an Adjournment of only two Days, to enable the Lords to conſult the Journals on this important Point, ſhould be refuſed; and that an immediate Diviſion ſhould be preſſed, are Circumſtances which ſtrongly mark the Opinion of the Movers upon the Merit of their own Propoſition. Such a Proceeding appears to us altogether unparliamentary and *unjuſt*, as it muſt, in every Inſtance where it is practiſed, preclude all Poſſibility of Debate; and when, by this Means, all Argument and fair Diſcuſſion is ſuppreſſed, the Deliberation of this Houſe will degenerate into ſilent Votes.

We think ourſelves, therefore, as Peers, and as Engliſhmen and Freemen (Names as dear to us as any Titles whatſoever) indiſpenſably obliged to proteſt againſt a Reſolution utterly ſubverſive of the Authority and Dignity of this Houſe, equally injurious to the collective Body of the People, to their Repreſentatives, and to the Crown, to which we owe our Advice upon every public Emergency; a Reſolution in Law unconſtitutional; in Precedent not only unauthoriſed, but contradicted; in Tendency ruinous; in the Time and Manner of obtaining it, unfair and ſurreptitious. And *we here ſolemnly declare, and pledge ourſelves to the Public, that we will perſevere in availing ourſelves, as far as in us lies, of every Right, and every Power, with which the Conſtitution has armed us for the good of the whole, in order to obtain* FULL RELIEF FOR THE INJURED ELECTORS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND FULL SECURITY, FOR THE FUTURE, AGAINST THIS MOST DANGEROUS USURPATION UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE; *which by ſapping the fundamental Principles of this Government, threatens its total Diſſolution.*

E. Temple,	L. Arches,	
L. Audley,	L. Forteſcue,	
L. Craven,	D. Bolton,	
L. Cambden,	L. Wycombe, E. of Shelburne,	
D. Portland,	L. King,	
D. Richmond,	D. Mancheſter.	
E. Radnor,	L. Chedworth,	
E. Thanet,	L. Ponſonby, E. of Beſborough,	
L. Lyttelton,	E. Chatham,	
E. Suffolk,	L. Hyde,	
E. Aylesford	L. Monſon,	
E. Fitzwilliam,	E. Albemarle,	
L. Trevor,	E. Scarborough,	
M. Rockingham,	E. Huntingdon,	
E. Berkeley,	L. Abergavenny,	
E. Coventry,	L. Boyle, E. of Corke,	
E. Stamford,	E. Buckinghamſhire,	
B. Bangor,	L. Milton,	
B. Exeter,	D. Northumberland.	
V. Torrington,		
E. Tankerville,	5 Dukes, 18 Earls, -	41
E. Effingham.		

N. B. The ſame Lords ſigned the two Proteſts, with the Exception of the Earls of Suffolk and Buckinghamſhire, who ſigned only the firſt.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Province, dated January 16, 1770.

THE Parliament met the 9th Inſtant; Curioſity, not to add Anxiety, led me to attend the Debates of that Day, which promiſed, from the Situation of public Affairs, to be intereſting and inſtructive. When I heard the King's Speech (which ſeemed to breathe a Spirit of Reſentment againſt the Colonies) I profeſs I trembled for the Conſequences, but was ſoon convinced, Conſiſtency of Conduct was not the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characteriſtic of the preſent Adminiſtration. There are but few Perſons in the Houſe of Commons, whom I can call Friends to *America*, without proſtituting the Term: Moſt of them are incapable of Friendſhip; for Friendſhip can never exiſt among thoſe, who have ſo little Senſe of Honour and Virtue: They have little Affection to any but themſelves; little Regard to any Intereſt except their own; their ſole Attachments are to Power and Profit, to obtain which they will embrace almoſt any Cauſe, or any Party. That you may judge for yourſelf, however, I will endeavour to recollect the Speeches of the moſt Conſequence delivered on that Occaſion; they principally related to the *Middleſex* Election; and indeed there was not much Field for Argument on *American* Affairs, as there was not a Perſon who betrayed the leaſt Inclination to urge the Debate againſt the Colonies. Sir *George O----ne* began, by obſerving on that Part of the Speech which relates to *America*, that it was much to be lamented, thoſe unhappy People ſhould ſtill continue blind to their own Intereſts, and ſuffer themſelves to be led by deſigning Men, into Meaſures ſo repugnant to the Idea of Colonization, as evidently to betray a Contempt of the Mother-Country; that altho' he would not preſume to dictate to the Houſe, what Meaſures were moſt proper to be adopted, yet, as a Harmony between the Colonies and *Great-Britain*, was of more Importance than any Buſineſs that probably would be for their Conſideration this Seſſions, he earneſtly recommended that Subject to be well weighed, and ſome Means purſued to reſtore that mutual Confidence, which ought to ſubſiſt between them. He then produced the Minutes of an Addreſs, to the laſt Paragraph of which, *D--d----ll* propoſed as an Amendment, that a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted, "That they would immediately enquire into the Cauſe of the Diſcontents, which prevailed in the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects, in every Part of the Kingdom." This introduced the Subject of the *Middleſex* Election; he obſerved, that already 80,000 Freeholders had preſented Petitions againſt them, for exerciſing Powers derogatory to the Rights of Election; that the Exiſtence of that Houſe depended on the Freedom of Election, and nothing could ſo thoroughly give Influence to the Legiſlative Body, as the Confidence of the People, that without it, a Houſe of Commons could not, ought not to exiſt a Moment. If the Complaints of the People were groundleſs, an Enquiry into the Cauſe of them would at leaſt ſhew a Degree of Candour, and could be productive of no ill Conſequences; but if it ſhould appear we have injured them, as Men of Honour we ought to redreſs them: That there is no Magic in the Name of this Houſe, that excludes its Members from Errors common to other Mortals; it is, it ought to be accountable to that Power, from whence it derives its Exiſtence; and if from falſe Ideas of the Dignity of this Houſe, we ſhould refuſe that Juſtice due to our Conſtituents, the Time, perhaps, is not far diſtant, when it will be demanded in a Voice, that may make the Seat of our Speaker tremble.

"*B---k---d* (tho' very ill) then ſaid, he thought it his Duty to attend on that Day; he ſhould be happy, as he wiſhed to ſupport the Intereſt of his Country while he lived, if his Voice in any Degree tended to promote it. We have here a Speech, ſaid he, which tells us, that all Methods uſed by the King to bring back the *Americans* to a proper Reſpect for his Government, have been ineffectual: I believe it! What was it owing to? Why the Conduct of his Miniſters, who have treated them in the moſt arbitrary Manner, and now complain the *Americans* have Spirit to reſent it; I told you they would, but you would not take my Word for it. Was extending that villainous and tyrannical Act of H. 8. to *America*, the diſſolving their Aſſemblies, becauſe they would not reſcind their Reſolutions, and the quartering Troops at the Doors of the Aſſembly at *Boſton*; were thoſe Meaſures likely to win back the Affection of the Colonies? Yet, ſtrange as it ſhould appear, that theſe Things have been done, it is hardly to be wondered at, conſidering the Diſpoſitions and Ignorance of thoſe who adviſed them; there they ſit (pointing to the Miniſtry) look at them; do their Countenances betray any outward Signs of ſupernatural Underſtanding? No; then let their Deeds ſpeak for them; and really it is wonderful, ſo long as they have been in Office, the preſent Adminiſtration ſhould not have done by Chance, one ſingle meritorious Act: Providence ſeems to have put a peculiar Stamp on their Exiſtence, and, he hoped, would on their End. Lord *C---e* anſwered (juſtifying the Conduct of the Miniſtry) that it was the Diſpoſition of the Times to abuſe Men,

[*For a Liſt of Letters, and new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

because they were Miniſters; that ſuch Abuſe did not affect his Peace of Mind, which was ſolely grounded on the Uprightneſs of his Intentions: As to the Diſcontents in *America*, he ſaid, this Miniſtry was not the firſt Cauſe of them; and tho' from Experience it is now found, thoſe Acts of Parliament are contrary to the commercial Intereſt of this Kingdom, yet the Deſign of them was a good one. He then conſidered the Propriety of the propoſed Amendment, and ſaid, he ſuppoſed it had its Foundation in the Petitions; but that no Petitions were preſented to that Houſe, or before it, as compriſed in the Speech, and therefore they could not take Notice of them: That if the Fact was otherwiſe, the Petitioners were a great Minority of the Freeholders in the Kingdom, and thoſe Petitions that had been procured, were by the Solicitations of Perſons of factious Spirits, and diſappointed Ambition; that the Houſe of Commons were the ſole and proper Judges of their own Privileges, and ought to ſupport and maintain them: No further Enquiry could with Propriety be made on that Subject, for if the former Vote was wrong, it could not be expunged at a ſubſequent Seſſions, and it would be inconſiſtent and ridiculous for that Houſe, to adviſe the King to diſſolve themſelves; it might too be of dangerous Tendency, future Miniſters, or diſappointed Patriots, would cite the Precedent, and apply it to their own Purpoſes: The Exerciſe of that Prerogative of the Crown is a dangerous one, and often uſed to oppreſs the Subject: The Burthen of Elections many Members had experienced, and at this Time, when by daily Publications, and falſe Repreſentation of Facts, the Minds of the People were inflamed, a general Election would throw the whole Kingdom into Convulſions. Many Members ſpoke on both Sides, of whoſe Principles you may judge from the Language of their Leaders, but as their Speeches did not obtain them much Credit, I ſhall for my own, and your Sake, omit them; in general, they purſued the Principles of Lord *C---e*, upon the Point of the Amendment, and dropt entirely *America*, except *G----e O-ſ-w*, who ſaid, he feared if the Colonies perſiſted in their unwarrantable Combinations, it might prove fatal to the commercial Intereſt of both Countries. If any Perſon would therefore ſhew him the Man who could reconcile all Animoſities between them, he would bend to meet him: That the Situation of the Colonies required more ſerious Attention, than the Clamours of a puſilanimous Faction. Sir *G----e S-----lle*, who is one of the moſt independent, unblemiſhed, amiable Men in the Kingdom, then ſaid, he had heard Threats and Menaces againſt thoſe who had been the Inſtruments of procuring Petitions for the Diſſolution of Parliament, that if any Cenſure was in Store for them, he now ſtood forth to receive it; and averred, that he was ſo thoroughly convinced of the Illegality of the Proceedings of the Houſe on that Subject, that he had plighted himſelf to his Conſtituents, to aſſert and maintain their Privileges to the utmoſt of his Power in that Inſtance. As to that great and important Queſtion reſpecting *America*, if it ever comes again before us (which he thought it ſhortly muſt) let us, ſaid he, judge of that Queſtion, as one Freeman ought of another, it is all I wiſh to obtain, it is all an *American* dare aſk. He was anſwered by *R-g-y*, who lamented, that any *American* Revenue-Act had ever paſſed that Houſe; but ſaid, the repealing the Stamp-Act, was equally impolitic with the enacting it: However, he wiſhed once more to ſee the Colonies brought to their original State, and the Minds of the People appeaſed; but upon what Principle or Terms it could be done, he was at a Loſs to conjecture, *he was ſo perplexed in the Extremes*. Col. *B---e* anſwered, by what unaccountable Conduct has it happened, that the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects are inflamed againſt his Government in every Part of his Dominions? We need look no further back, ſaid he, for the Cauſe, than the laſt Seſſions of Parliament; we ſhall there find his Miniſters urging the People to Exceſſes, and making thoſe Exceſſes the neceſſary Pretence of Sevenfold greater Oppreſſions. In *America*, we were taught to believe, the People were in an actual State of Rebellion; and at the very Time this Language was held forth, to prejudice the Minds of the People here againſt the *Americans*; nay, within five Days after this Houſe addreſſed his Majeſty to extend the Act of H. 8. with all its oppreſſive Conſequences, to the Colonies, we find the Miniſter for that Department writing to the Governor of *Virginia*, that all Means ſhould be uſed to obtain a Repeal of thoſe Laws this Seſſions. How can we account for this ſtrange Duplicity of Conduct? Were they really in Earneſt when they obtained that Addreſs (which will ever reflect on this Parliament) or was it only to ſhew how ſervile and ready we are to comply with the moſt extravagant Wiſhes of a * *Spotleſs Adminiſtration*, who then declared they would bring *America* to their Feet? Their Menaces were treated with the Contempt they deſerved, and now we ſee the ſame Miniſtry proſtrate at the Feet of *America* (a Reſult that will ever mark the Conduct of Men, who act on falſe Principles) but Prejudices ſo wantonly created, are not ſo eaſily removed; and whatever the Motives may be for this Conduct, the *Americans* will never give the Miniſtry much Credit for it. If thoſe Acts are now to be repealed on commercial Principles, why was it not done ſooner? The Miniſtry meant to make an Experiment, and ought to be anſwerable for the Conſequences. He ſaid in Favour of the Amendment, that the confined narrow Principles of Evidence in Courts of Law, was not applicable to that Houſe; that although no Petitions had been preſented to them, expreſſing any Diſcontents in the Minds of the People, yet the Fact was notorious, and not a Member preſent that did not know it; that if there was not a Majority of the Freeholders who had petitioned, there was at leaſt ſuch a Number, and among them Perſons of ſuch Figure, as ought to make them reſpectable; that other Petitions were daily coming in, and while the Miniſtry are lulled in pleaſing Security of a Majority, they would do well to remember, that Lord *C--r------n* ſays, "When King *Charles* loſt his Head, he had a Majority of the Nation in his Favour;" that if the Members of that Houſe were the Judges of their own Privileges, yet it is inconſiſtent with common Senſe, that thoſe Privileges ſhould give them Powers repugnant to the Ideas of Repreſentation, and contrary to the Intereſts of their Conſtituents, and ſtill more pernicious to the Liberties of the People, is that Doctrine which tends to eſtabliſh Infallibility in the Houſe of Commons, and exempt them from being amenable to that Power which gave them Exiſtence. He concluded with ſaying, he bluſhed to think he had been caſting Reflections on Men, who had not an Opportunity of perſonally vindicating themſelves; as to that wretched Row (pointing to the Treaſury Bench) I hold them merely nominal, and ſlaviſhly executing the Commands of a Superior.

"Lord *N---h*, with great Warmth, called to Order; he ſaid, he ſcarce knew how to think, much leſs to act, his Words, and even his Thoughts, had of late been ſo much miſrepreſented; he flatly denied the Ground of Diſcontent among the People, as imputable to the Miniſtry, but ſaid, it was owing to ſuch Perſons, who, to gratify diſappointed Ambition, regardleſs of Shame and Diſhonour, continually uttered, without Foundation, Tales purpoſely invented to prejudice the ignorant Multitude againſt them; that there never was a Miniſtry greater Friends to the Liberties of the Subject, than the preſent. As to *America*, he never wiſhed to infringe the ſmalleſt of their Liberties, much leſs to trample them under his Feet; that Expreſſions might drop from him in the Warmth of Argument, not correſponding with his cooler Thoughts, which ſome Gentlemen did him the Honour to treaſure up, and utter with ſome Aggravation to his Prejudice: If the Colonies were aggrieved, upon proper Application it is the Duty of this Houſe to hear and redreſs them. He was of Opinion, the *Americans* laſt Seſſions did not ſhew a proper Diſpoſition to receive Favour, they had actually bid open Defiance to the Authority of Parliament, which ought to be aſſerted; it had been aſſerted. He averred the Letter Lord *B-tt----t* mentions in his Speech, and ſaid, ſo deſirous was he to re-eſtabliſh Harmony between the Colonies and Mother-Country, that he wiſhed the Friends of *America* would meet him Half-Way. Upon the Petitions he held nearly the ſame Language with Lord *C---e*, and gave full Vent to his Spleen on thoſe who had been the Means of procuring them.

* *A Term given them by ſome of their Advocates in the Debate.*

C-----lle next, in a plaintive Tone, ſubmitted his Thoughts to the Houſe, on the Part of the Amendment; he declared againſt the Miniſtry, ſaid an Enquiry into public Diſcontents was expedient and neceſſary, and knowing what had been done, he would not undertake to ſay, what the Houſe could do to remove thoſe Complaints; but carefully avoided mentioning a ſingle Word of *America*. He was anſwered by *N--t-n*, who compared the Judgment of the Houſe of Commons, to the Judgment of a Court of Law, which had competent Juriſdiction, and from whence no Appeal would lie, in which Caſe, tho' the Judgment be erroneous, the Party can have no Relief but by an *Act of Parliament*; and *B--ke*, who lay by on Purpoſe for him, replied, and cloſed a Debate, which laſted from One o' Clock in the Afternoon, to One o' Clock next Morning, in a long, animated, tho' very unconnected Speech; he ſtated fully the Conduct of the Miniſtry towards the *Americans*, and commended the ſpirited Behaviour of the latter, ſupported ably the Complaints of the Freeholders of this Country, and ſuggeſted the probable Conſequences if either remained unredreſſed; that as to *America*, the Road was plain, and the Miniſtry ſeemed too fatigued with experimental Excurſions, to go out of it: But, ſaid he, we have a more difficult Part to appeaſe the Minds of our Conſtituents; they have the Means of Redreſs in their own Power, and are not eaſier bullied than the *Americans*. The honeſt Country Farmer will never ſubſcribe to the Doctrine of our Infallibility, and when he feels himſelf injured, the ſame Motives which actuate him to ſeek Redreſs, ſhould compel us to do him Juſtice. He ſaid, he was of Opinion, that at a ſubſequent Seſſion, the Vote of a preceding one could not be expunged; but there are Perſons who have been the Cauſe of oppreſſing the *Americans*, for not doing that, which, in ſimilar Circumſtances, they now contend, they cannot do themſelves; that the Exerciſe of the Prerogative in ſpecial Caſes, at the Deſire of the People, could never be perverted to their Prejudice; if it ſhould happen, that a wiſe and virtuous Parliament, at any future Day, ſhould be diſſolved to favour the iniquitous Deſigns of a King, or his Miniſters, the People would again chooſe them; that it is ſo far from being below the Dignity of a virtuous Mind, it was the greateſt Proof of its Virtue to acknowledge and rectify its Errors; that from Appearances he feared the *Diſtemper* equally pernicious, raged among the *Miniſters*, as the *Horned Cattle*; let us therefore, ſaid he, enquire into the Cauſe of theſe Complaints, and if we have no other Means of Relief, as we have already *addreſſed* ourſelves into the Contempt of our Conſtituents, into the Contempt of *Europe*, into the Contempt of *America*, let us proſtrate ourſelves at the Foot of the Throne, and addreſs for our own Diſſolution.

"Thus have I given you, as near as I can recollect (for I ſpeak from Memory) the Subſtance of the Debates in the Houſe of Commons, at the Opening of this Seſſions.

"In the Houſe of Lords the Debates turned on the ſame Points, the Miniſtry were againſt an Amendment, becauſe it related to the Privileges of the other Houſe, and might produce a Jealouſy between them.

"Lord *C--h--m* oppoſed them with great Warmth, ſaid it was a Conſtitutional Queſtion, upon which it was their Duty to adviſe his Majeſty; that he once thought the greateſt Queſtion that could come before that Houſe, was the Right of taxing *America*; he now thought this of more Importance; that a Breach had been made in the Conſtitution, at which any Miniſter might enter, who meant to deſtroy it. He ſaid, it was an Inſult upon Senſe to ſay, the People in *America* were in a State of Diſobedience to the *legal* Authority of this Country. He juſtified the Reſolutions not to import *Britiſh* Manufactures, and again denied the Right of Taxation. The *Americans*, he ſaid, had been harraſſed and oppreſſed, and ſuch Meaſures adopted to enſlave them, that he could hardly help ſuppoſing deſpotic Principles in Government, and Parliamentary Proſtitution, went Hand in Hand. To an Inſinuation that Lord *M---fi--d* threw out, that he was ambitious of being the Patron of *America*, he anſwered, he loved the *Americans*, they were a brave, generous, and loyal People; he did not mean to flatter, but to favour them; he ſpoke as their Friend, and gloried in the Name; that they had been baſely traduced, and ungenerouſly condemned unheard. Lord *C--md-n* in every Particular confirmed his Opinion, in Language ſo obnoxious to the Miniſtry, that the general prevailing Opinion is, that he will be compelled to reſign. Upon a Diviſion, the Miniſtry carried the Queſtion for the Addreſs without any Amendment, by a great Majority in both Houſes.

"If I am at Liberty to ſay what is my own Opinion, it is, that the *American* Revenue-Acts will be repealed. I have obſerved, however, in the Letter wrote by the Miniſtry to Lord *B--tte-t---t*, they have cautiouſly omitted the Article of Tea; but I am informed, from good Authority, that if there ſhould be an Attempt to continue the Duty on Tea, the *India* Company will interfere, and preſent a Memorial againſt it at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons; nor do I believe if that Step ſhould fail, the Minority will conſent to a partial Repeal."

By Captain Robinſon, arrived here from Liverpool; and the Captains Davies, Lyde, Freeman and Bryant, at Boſton, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

DANTZICK, January 18.

ACCORDING to ſome unqueſtionable Advices juſt received, moſt of the Ditches that are between Bender and Balta, are filled up with the dead Bodies of the Ruſſian Soldiers, who were either killed, or died of the Diſorders which prevailed among them; the Number of them is ſaid to amount to 20,000.

LONDON.

Feb. 20. *Betts, we are told, now run* 243 *againſt* 174, *Odds* 69; *and* 237 *againſt* 159, *Odds* 78.

A Common-Hall, it is ſaid, will be called in about ten Days, to conſult on a R---------- to be preſented to the T---ne.

It is now ſaid, that all the Revenue Acts in America are to be repealed, except one, which is to remain as a Badge of the legiſlative Authority of the Mother Country over the Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Col. Drewitz, encamped near Kalitch, Jan. 26, to a Gentleman at Warſaw.

"*I take this Opportunity to acquaint you, that on Tueſday, the 23d Inſtant, I entirely defeated the Sieur Szaſiaſky, Regimentary-General of all Poland. The ſaid Regimentary and three other Marſhals were taken Priſoners in this Action, which coſt them* 1500 *Men, who were killed upon the Spot, and the Loſs of fifteen Pieces of Cannon. My Loſs is very moderate both in killed and wounded. I am now encamped in the Neighbourhood of Kalitch.*"

Notwithſtanding the Reaſons aſſigned for putting Jamaica under martial Law, the Intelligent, from many concurring Circumſtances of the Orders given for the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-office to make Preparations to victual a Fleet, the Orders from the Admiralty to fit out ſeveral capital Ships, and the Report of 2000 *Stand of Small-arms now ſending from the Tower to the ſaid Iſland, conclude that a War is not very diſtant.*

The French Court, in leſs than a Fortnight, will have eight Ships of the Line, four Ships of 50 *Guns, four ſmall Frigates, and two Bomb-ketches, ready to put to Sea. For this Purpoſe, a very great Number of Naval Artificers were a few Days ago ſent from Breſt to Toulon, in which Place they now are.*

Laſt Week, Beating Orders were iſſued from the Board of Admiralty, to enliſt Recruits to fill up the Vacancies in the three Diviſions of Marines on the Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham Diviſions.

The Report from the Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Nation, which was to have been received laſt Friday in a certain H---e, was put off till this Day, a previous Queſtion having ariſen, which took up the Deliberation of that Aſſembly till near ten at Night.

We hear the intended Remonſtrances will contain a Demand in the Name of the People of England, that the H---- of C----ns may be effectually purged of all Placemen and Penſioners.

Immediately after the Earl of Hillſborough's laſt Conference with a Great Perſonage, his Lordſhip went to Judge Bathurſt, and we are aſſured from good Authority, ſtrongly ſolicited him to accept the Seals.

A Report was laſt Night current at the Smyrna and Cocoa-tree, that a French and Ruſſian Man of War had met near the Streights of Dardanelle, and on the former's refuſing to give the Precedence to the latter, they came to an Engagement, in which the Ruſſian was worſted. This, it is ſuppoſed, will cauſe an immediate Rupture between the two Nations.

We are aſſured that Lord C-------n has actually procured an Addition of 800l. per Annum to his former Penſion of 1500l.

Letters from Vienna, dated January 27, ſay, "Letters from Hermanſtad adviſe, that the Beginning of this Month the Turks fell upon Buckareſt, the Capital of Valachia, and drove the Ruſſians from thence; ſome Days after the Ruſſians returned, drove away the Turks again, and purſued them a great Way. Many of the Inhabitants of that Province have abandoned their Houſes, and Numbers of them have taken Refuge in Tranſylvania."

Letters from Warſaw, dated January 27, ſay, "Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived with Advice, that a Body of Confederates have taken at Sidleo, an Eſtate, belonging to Prince Czartoryſki, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, Count Grabowſki, late Marſhal of the Confederacy of the Diſſidents, together with his Brother Chief of the Lithuanian Horſe Guards, both Majors General in the Army of this Grand Dutchy, and Knights of the Order of St. Alexander in Ruſſia. Theſe two Officers lived retired upon that Eſtate, without any Apprehenſions of being moleſted by the Confederates. After plundering and uſing them very ill, they were put in a Waggon, and carried away, but it is not known whither. This Affair makes a great Noiſe, and it is not doubted but the Ruſſian Ambaſſador will inſiſt upon theſe Noblemen being ſet at Liberty."

Letters from the Frontiers of Poland, dated January 28, ſay, "On the 23d Inſtant the Confederates attacked Colonel Drewitz near Dobra, but he received them in ſuch a Manner, that they loſt all their Infantry and Artillery. It is ſaid, that the Ruſſians were only 6000 Men, and the Confederates between 7 and 8000. This is the firſt Time, and very likely the laſt, that the Confederates will dare to attack the Ruſſians, and give them Battle according to the Rules of War.

Feb. 22. We are credibly informed, that Edward Thurloe, Eſq; King's-Counſel, is appointed his Majeſty's Solicitor-General, in the Room of John Dunning, Eſq; who has reſigned.

It is aſſerted, that two very diſtinguiſhed Noblemen are become indefatigable in their Endeavours to effect a happy Termination of the Differences now ſubſiſting between England and her Colonies.

The Province of South-Carolina having ſet the patriotic Example, the Society of the Bill of Rights are in daily Expectation of ſome conſiderable Subſcriptions from America, in Conſequence of their circular Letters, which were ſent ſome Time ago.

It is thought, that about twenty Ships, fully laden, will leave the Thames, in one Week after the Repeal of the American Acts, and that great Numbers more will depart from different Ports in this Kingdom, before they have been repealed one Month.

An Evening Paper ſays, "It was ſtrongly reported Yeſterday Morning at Whitehall, that Diſpatches of a very ſerious Nature had been received from our Ambaſſador at Madrid, relative to a Squadron of Spaniſh Men of War, with ſeveral Regiments on board, that had ſailed to the Weſt-Indies, deſigned, as it was believed, againſt Jamaica. And we are aſſured, that Orders have been ſent to Portſmouth for fitting out immediately, a Squadron of Obſervation for the Weſt-Indies."

Orders are given for fifty Ton of new Half-pence to be ſtruck at the Tower, for the Uſe of the American Colonies, purſuant to the Petition of the Province of Virginia, and other Settlements, as lately tranſmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is reported, that the young Chevalier has been at Verſailles lately, which occaſions much Speculation among the Pariſian Politicians.

Feb. 23. Wedneſday General Paoli attended the Levee at St. James's, where he was admitted to the Honour of an Audience with his Majeſty.

We are aſſured, that the Hon. George Greville, Eſq; Son of the Earl of Warwick, is appointed one of the Lords of Trade, in the Room of Lord Liſburne.

It is ſaid, that the Recorder of the City of London will be appointed Solicitor to the Queen, in the Room of Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will grant the Livery Leave to aſſemble in Guildhall ſome Day next Week, to give them an Opportunity to *remo------te* upon the Matter of their Petition, to which they have had no Anſwer.

It is ſaid, thoſe of the Livery, whoſe Situation in Life render them ſufficiently independent to act agreeably to their own Conſciences, are determined to go up to St. J----'s in their Livery Gowns.

It is ſaid, that an Account of the Number of Men and Shipping from England and Scotland, that were employed laſt Seaſon in the Newfoundland Fiſhery, has been laid before a great Aſſembly.

They write from Paris, that a Body of 50,000 French Troops have been ordered to be formed early in the Spring, but the Object of this Force remains at preſent a profound Secret.

Wedneſday L--- N----- moved, in a political Society, for an Addreſs to his M------, that he would be pleaſed to give Orders for all the Papers that have been received, relative to the ſeveral Aſſociations formed on the Continent, to be laid before them.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that three of the Revenue Acts will be repealed, and the others ſtand.

Eleven Sail of Ships put up Bills for Freight and Paſſengers for Virginia and Maryland within theſe few Days, expecting the Affairs of America would have been taken Yeſterday into Conſideration.

The Concluſion of a late Speech in a certain Society, againſt entering into a War:---"A Load of Taxes, ſuch as this Nation never felt; leſs Trade than has been known within the Memory of Man; fewer Men fit either for critical Negociations, or great Commands, than ever we had; Factions ready to make a War at Home, with a Party Spirit that will ſacrifice all Things to itſelf; a general Want of Eſteem and Reſpect to Superiors; Jealouſies and Fears in the Hearts of the beſt affected Men; and a growing Opinion amongſt good People, that we have not GOD with us."

The Reaſon aſſigned for a Great Perſonage's Reſolution, not to ſee any more theatrical Repreſentations, except Oratorios, this Seaſon, is, that the latter are not frequented by ſo many of thoſe who are ſtiled the Mob, as the former; conſequently his M-----y will not be ſo liable to Inſults at the one, as the other. The laſt Time his M-----y was at the Repreſentation of a Play, it is ſaid, a Fellow had the Audacity, and ſavage Rudeneſs, to throw an Orange at him, but fortunately miſſed his Aim.

It is now reported, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt, will be appointed Governor of New-York, and ſucceed to the ſupreme Command of American Land Forces, in the Room of General Gage.

Notwithſtanding what is aſſerted, with ſeeming Confidence, that the A------n Affairs will not be taken into Conſideration this Seaſon, we are led to believe, from ſome late Acts of C-----l, that the Time is approaching when thoſe Matters will become the Subject of public Deliberation, and in all Probability, of much Contention, Warmth, and Diviſion.

It is ſaid, that a very Great Perſonage has ſignified his Intentions of viſiting his German Dominions this Summer, if Party Quarrels ſhould ſubſide.

Feb. 24. Thurſday Morning his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, had a Conference for near an Hour and Half with the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, at his Houſe in Hanover-Square, on the Subject of recent Diſpatches from Boſton, in New-England.

Orders have this Week been diſpatched from Lord Hillſborough's Office, to the Governors of all our Weſt-India Iſlands, to put their reſpective Governments in the beſt Poſture of Defence.

We hear, that on Tueſday laſt an extraordinary Cauſe, relating to a Diſpute reſpecting Military Command, betwixt a Governor of a Province in the Southern Part of North-America, and a Colonel of his Majeſty's Forces, was determined in the Court of Common Pleas in Favour of the former, who was Defendant. The Damages in the above Cauſe were laid for £. 10,000.

Letters from Paris, which arrived by Yeſterday's Mail, aſſert-

that the Khan of Tartary had fallen upon a Body of 8000 Ruſſians near Soroka, and after an obſtinate Diſpute, entirely routed them.

It is ſaid, that the Petition of the American Merchants, praying that the Parliament will repeal all the Laws for internal Taxation, is in Conſequence of a Plan concerted between ſome of the Principals in that Trade and A----------n. This Mode of Redreſs is entirely diſagreeable to the Americans, and has been declared ſo by many of them who are now in England.

Accounts from Ireland ſay, that a great Number of Linen Manufacturers in the North of that Kingdom, have left their Country, and gone to ſettle in North-America.

We are informed, that a Great Perſonage's Orders to one of his Servants, at a late Conference, relating to America, was, *Yet the Dignity of Government be ſupported with Firmneſs, but Moderation; and for paſt Offences, let Juſtice give Place to Mercy.*

A Commiſſion is preparing to paſs the Great Seal, for appointing a new Board of Trade and Plantations.

It is aſſerted, that no Meaſures whatever have been taken towards effecting a Coalition of Parties.

It is now ſaid, that if there is a Repeal of the Acts, laying Duties on Paper and Glaſs in America, there will be inſerted a Clauſe to reſtrain them from erecting Paper-Mills, or Glaſs-Houſes, of any Kind whatever.

We are informed, that 4,2391. will be wanted for the Support of the Colony of Nova-Scotia, 4,8001. for Eaſt-Florida, 4,5001. for Weſt-Florida, and 8,0861. for Georgia, for the preſent Year.

SALEM, April 17.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Marblehead, dated February 24, 1770.

"We have now the Mortification to acquaint you, that the Conſideration of the American Acts in the Houſe is again poſtponed to the 5th of March; and whether that will be deciſive or not, Time can only diſcover. Theſe repeated Delays are extremely diſagreeable, while we are kept in ſuch an uneaſy Suſpence. If not determined on ſoon, the Spring Shipping will be totally ruined."

BOSTON, April 23.

On Tueſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by a Majority of 70 out of 74 Votes, made Choice of John Hancock, Eſq; to be Speaker pro Tempore, for the preſent Seſſion, and during the bodily Indiſpoſition of Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and having preſented him to the Lieutenant-Governor for his Approbation, his Honour was pleaſed to diſapprove of him.------Whereupon the next Day the Houſe, by a Diviſion of 84 to 10, made Choice of James Warren, of Plymouth, Eſq; and his Honour, upon his being preſented, was pleaſed to approve of the Choice.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 2.

"It is ſaid by ſome, that Lord North will not long continue in office, and that Lord Rockingham's Adminiſtration will again be eſtabliſhed. I moſt ſincerely wiſh this was probable, but it does not come ſo authenticated as to gain my belief.---The preſent ſett are too powerful, and too well fixed to be moved by the united efforts of the people. Petitions are conſidered as waſte paper, and received with ſuperlative contempt; and as R--by obſerved the other night in a certain Houſe, he conſidered thoſe things complained of here as grievances, as no matters of importance at all. American affairs, he added, deſerved conſideration; and it is the ſentiment of the Th---e you find, by a late Speech, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle is of more moment, than the complaints of the people."

"Maj. R-g-rs is confined in the King's-Bench for debt, from whence it is not likely he will ſoon depart,"

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 20.

"Laſt Night the Committee of the whole Houſe reported on the State of the Nation.---In the Courſe of this Debate the Minority loſt Ground.------The Miniſtry carried every Point againſt them, and had a Majority of 78."-----

It gives great Satisfaction to the Town to find the Trade have ſo ſtrictly adhered to the Non-importation Agreement----Scarce a ſingle Perſon that came into it have yet broke it; and out of ſix Veſſels lately arrived from England, there does not appear to be more than Half one Load of Goods contrary to Agreement, great Part of which are Goods belonging to other maritime Towns, and the Remainder were imported chiefly by thoſe few who refuſed from the firſt coming into the Non-importation Agreement with the Reſt of the Trade, in Number about a Dozen, all whom, or as many as will not voluntarily houſe ſuch Goods under the immediate Care of the Committee of Inſpection, there to remain till the Acts are repealed, will, we hear, be advertiſed in next Thurſday's Paper, and after that in all the other Papers, for two Years, without Intermiſſion.

On Friday Morning laſt came on before the Supreme Court, the Trial of Ebenezer Richardſon, and George Wilmot, indicted for the Murder of Chriſtopher Snider, on the 22d of February laſt.----The Trial laſted till near Midnight, when the Jury withdrew, and the Court was adjourned till next Morning at 7 o'Clock; at 8 o'Clock, the Jury returned into Court, and gave in their Verdict,----Richardſon Guilty, *Wilmot* Not Guilty.

From the Court and City Magazine, for February, we have taken the following Paragraph, viz.

THE Meaſures that are reſolved upon, with regard to North-America, have now tranſpired. A Squadron of Men of War is ordered to be fitted out, on board of which 4 Regiments will embark, with a proportionate Train of Artillery; and if the Provinces do not ſubmit to the legal Meaſures without Oppoſition, they will be taught that Obedience which is due from the Colonies to the Mother Country.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Extract of a Letter from London to New-York, dated Feb. 9, 1770.

"I am very ſorry to find by the public Prints, that your Town, juſt at this Time of Parliament's ſitting, is in ſo great a State of Confuſion, which you may be ſure gives Joy to our Enemies.---Judge Livingſton's Addreſs is looked upon here as a maſterly Performance.---I wiſh I had had a Dozen ſent to me by one of the Merchant Ships."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated February 8, 1770.

"*Our Friends expect only a partial Repeal of the Revenue Acts; Lord Hillſborough having declared his Sentiments repeatedly, that only Paper, Glaſs and Colours, ſhould be included in the Repeal, they being anti-commercial, but that Tea ought to continue, as a wiſe and proper Duty.----They mean to preſerve the Act as a Teſt, and perhaps endeavour to bring the ſingle Point of Right into Queſtion, which if they go out, will be then left for their Succeſſors to ſettle, who they think muſt either uſe ſevere Methods, or give up the Honour and Dignity of Parliament.---If the American Merchants can be ſtedfaſt for one Year longer, and adhere to the Non-importation Agreement ſtrictly, there is no Doubt but that all Things will turn out much more to their Advantage finally, than if they had now gained their Point, with Regard to the total Repeal of the one Act now complained of.----Should the Minority come in, they have promiſed ſo much, that it is to be hoped we ſhall have an enlarged and more permanent Syſtem eſtabliſhed, than has yet been thought of.---Mr. -------, thinks there will be a Change ſoon. The Chancellor's Place goes a begging:---It is well known, that Mr. Yorke, who broke his Word by accepting it at the Importunity of the ****, put an End to his own Life with a Pen-knife.*"

We hear the GRAND JURY found a Bill againſt Captain M'DOUGALL, on Wedneſday laſt, but the Term being ſo near ended, his Trial was put off till next Term: Whereupon the Friends of Mr. M'DOUGALL, being ſatisfied his Confinement muſt be grievous and oppreſſive, procured Bail for his Appearance; and accordingly, on Saturday, he was admitted to Bail, himſelf in 500l. and two Securities in 250l. each. 'Tis reported his Trial is not to come on till October next.

Extract of a Letter from Black River, on the Muſqueto Shore, dated March 13, 1770.

"The Spaniſh Governor of Cartago, having attempted, by Means of Preſents, and many fair Promiſes, to prevail on the Muſqueto Chief Admiral Dilliſon, in October laſt, to murder all the Engliſh in this Country, and at the ſame Time made Preparations for it, which greatly alarmed the Inhabitants: The Spaniſh Letter having fallen into Hands that ſent it to Sir William Trelawny, Governor of Jamaica, he immediately diſpatched a Ship of War here, with our former Superintendant Richard Jones, Eſq; to enquire particularly into the Matter, who has happily ſettled every Thing to the great Satisfaction of the Muſqueto Indians, Traders and Inhabitants of this Place, and 'tis agreed that a Veſſel of War ſhould be conſtantly ſtationed on this Coaſt."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Letters from London, of the 2d of March, Via Maryland, mention, that the Conſideration of American Affairs was to come before the Parliament on the 5th, but it was thought it would be poſtponed to a future Day; and that the Captains Friend, Sparks and Falconer, were to ſail for this Place, in two or three Weeks, in caſe the Revenue Acts were not likely to be repealed.

Circuit Courts in this Province, are appointed to be held as follow, viz. at Reading, for Berks County, on the 14th of May; at Lancaſter, for Lancaſter County, on the 17th; at York-Town, for York County, on the 21ſt; at Carliſle, for Cumberland County, on the 25th; at Cheſter, for Cheſter County, on the 11th of June; at Newtown, for Bucks County, on the 20th; and at Eaſton, for Northampton County, on the 25th of June.

The Public is cautioned to beware of Counterfeit Maryland EIGHT DOLLAR Bills, ſome of which are paſſing among us; they are dated January 1, 1767, and badly cut on Copper-plate; neither the Arms nor Ornaments ſo plain as the true Bills, the Letters very irregular, and with little Inſpection may readily be detected.

Captain Alexander, from the Grenades, in Lat. 25, ſpoke the Brig Nimble Ninepence, Captain Cartwright, from New-England for Barbados, out 14 Days, all well; alſo, in Long. 72, he ſpoke the Brig Patty, Captain Hardie, from this Place for Liſbon, two Days out, all well.

Friday laſt Captain Robinſon arrived here from Liverpool; about 8 Days before, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Copithorn, from South-Carolina for Cowes, 6 Days out, all well.

Captain Hopkins, arrived at Rhode-Iſland from Surrinam, on the 9th of April, ſpoke a Schooner from Philadelphia for Dominica, out 3 Days, all well.---And Captain Chace, alſo arrived at Rhode-Iſland from the Weſt-Indies, on the 12th of April, in Long. 69, ſpoke the Ship Betſy, Captain Hawke, from this Port for Liſbon, three Days out, and all well.

Captain Hood, from Briſtol, on the 12th ult. in Lat. 36:24, Long. 61:31, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Brown, from Barbados for Piſcataqua, 15 Days out; 14th, in Lat. 36:24, Long. 65:21, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Crawford, belonging to London, bound from Waterford for New-York, 6 Weeks out; and on the 21ſt, about 30 Leagues from our Capes, he ſpoke a Ship from this Port for Barbados, two Days out, all well.

Captain Newton, from Providence, on the 22d of laſt Month, off Chincoteague, ſpoke a Schooner from Salem for North-Carolina, and the ſame Day he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Ellis, from Virginia for New-York.

Since our laſt Captain Barwick arrived here from Madeira, which Place he left the 19th of March, and informs, that the Sloop St. Andrew, for New-York, ſailed two Days before him.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Finley, and Keith, at Newry; Garrigues, at Antigua; and the Captains Whitlock, and Simmonds at Barbados.

Saturday laſt one George Smith, was detected in the Governor's Woods, near this City, ſtripping the Skin off a Horſe, which was ſcarce dead; it appears he knocked the Creature on the Head for the Sake of the Skin; and it is ſaid ſeveral other Horſes have lately been found in the Woods, ſerved in the ſame Manner; he is now confined in our Goal.

*** *For Lord Chatham's and Mr. Burke's Speeches; Extracts from the Parliamentary Spy; and ſome London Articles, ſee the Supplement.*

*** Some Extracts from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, &c. and ſome new Advertiſements, are obliged to be omitted this Week, for Want of Room.

☞ Doctor KUHN's Courſe of BOTANY will begin on Monday, the 7th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society*, are deſired to meet at their *Hall*, in *Second-ſtreet*, To-morrow Evening.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Sally, G. Barwick, and Snow Reſolution, C. Chevalier, Madeira. Sloop Africa, J. M'Leod, Fyall. Schooner Polly, J. Newton, N. Providence. Ship Betſy, S. Hood, Briſtol. Schooner Content, J. Yarde, St. Kitts. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Sloop Molly, J. Chapman, and Sloop Rainbow, W. Church, Boſton. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, Grenada. Sloop Sally, R. Alberſon, Schooner Nancy, E. Dowty, and Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Schooner Unity, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Ship Hope, J. Robinſon, Liverpool. Sloop William's Relief, C. Place, Saltertuda. Brig Calypſo, J. Caton, St. Euſtatia. Sloop William and Mary, S. Bell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Sally, E. Gray, Falmouth.

OUTWARDS. Brig Sally and Molly, E. Jones, and Brig Favourite Molly, J. M'Daniel, Barbados. Sloop Unity, J. Buchanan, St. Vincent. Brig Sally, T. Powell, Brig Greyhound, G. Caton, and Snow Elizabeth, I. All, Liſbon. Sloop Africa, J. M'Leod, St. Kitts. Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Molly, J. Chapman, Boſton. Sloop William and Mary, S. Bell, Piſcataqua. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, Briſtol. Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York, Sloop Bentham, T. Limehouſe, North-Carolina. Brig Nancy, J. Stephen, Oporto.

CLEARED. Ship Pennſylvania Farmer, R. Johnſon, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Snow Anna, J. Livingſton, and Brig Queen of the May, A. May, Liſbon. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Newfoundland. Brig James, S. Crawford, St. Croix. Schooner George, S. Martin, and Brig Anna, S. Smith, Dominica. Schooner Farmer, W. Allibone, Grenada. Schooner Content, J. Yarde, St. Kitts.

WANTED,

A PAIR of young, well-matched, ſtrong, trotting HORSES.

They muſt be full fifteen Hands high, well broke in a Waggon, and very gentle. Enquire of JOHN BIDDLE, at the Sign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet. ¶

WILLCOCKS's PRESS PAPERS, formerly ſold by JAMES WHITE, may now be had at ANDREW DOZ's, near the Drawbridge, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

EXCELLENT STARCH,

For Exportation, or Home Conſumption, to be SOLD by

RICHARD WALN,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, or at his Manufactory in the Northern Liberties. ‡6w.

For the BENEFIT of Mr. TOMLINSON.

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, this preſent Thurſday, will be preſented, A COMEDY, called,

The GOOD-NATURED MAN.

To which will be ADDED,

CATHERINE & PETRUCHIO.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY Servant GIRL's Time, about 17 Years old, who has between 3 and 4 Years to ſerve. She is ſold for no other Reaſon, only there being more Servants than are needful in the Family where ſhe is.

N. B. She has had the Small-pox; can waſh, and do all Sorts of Houſe-work. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Grift-Mill and Saw-Mill, turned by the Main and Middle Branch of Naaman's Creek, 240 Rods from a Landing on ſaid Creek, and 20 Miles Water Carriage to Philadelphia, built 1761 and 1762, with 7 Acres of good Meadow, and as much Upland, with Dwelling-Houſes, Barn, &c. Said Mills are ſituated and calculated for carrying on a large Trade, in the Flour and Scantlin Way, with the moſt common, and ſundry uncommon Conveniencies to each Mill. For further Particulars, enquire of John Maſon, or Benjamin Reynolds, near the Premiſes; or the Subſcriber and Owner, near Wilmington,

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Alſo twenty Acres of good Land, one Half cleared, about a Mile diſtant from the ſaid Mills. §5. Tbetf.

Cheſter County, April 27, 1770.

NOW in the Goal of this County, committed as a runaway Servant, an Iriſh Man, who calls himſelf Andrew Young, and ſays he is a Weaver by Trade; he confeſſes he is a Servant to ſome Perſon in Virginia, but ſays he does not know his Maſter's Name, and has been from him theſe three Years; he is about 5 Feet, 7 or 8 Inches high, well ſet, and pock-marked. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away.

§ JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler.

WANTED,

A SOBER MAN, that can be well recommended by ſome Perſon of Character, to teach four or five Boys, or, if he chooſes it, may have a very good SCHOOL. Such a One will meet with good Encouragement. Apply at the Lower Ferry on Saſquehanna, and be farther informed. Tf.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Bond, Bill, or Book-debt, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice.

Philad. April 30, 1770. HUGH FRAZER.

N. B. Said FRAZER takes in and carries on the Dying of YARN as uſual, at Twenty-pence per Pound. ‡

TO BE LETT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two Story Kitchen and Waſh-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and Willing's Alley, and nearly oppoſite the Union Library. For further Particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet,

May 1, 1770. § JONATHAN DILLWORTH.

GEORGE MEADE, & COMPANY,

Have for Sale, at their Stores, next Door to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. JOHN MEASE, *deceaſed,*

OLD Barbados Spirit, Rum, excellent Madeira Wine, Spermaceti Candles, Iriſh Beef, and a few Hogſheads of Halifax Fiſh. Tbc2M.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain ſtone meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, containing about 55 acres, and 35 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by the great road, and lands of Nicholas Burn, John Pennebaker, Oliver Pennebaker, and John Bawtler; late the eſtate of Daniel Reeſe, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 22d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, containing 10 Acres, or thereabouts, bounded by the Old York Road, and Lands of Joſhua Knight, John Lapp, and Abraham Coffin, having a Stone Meſſuage, 36 Feet in Breadth, and 34 Feet in Depth (in the Back Part of which is fixed a Copper, and Tubs, for Brewing) a Malt-mill, Malt-kiln, Log Barn, two Stables, and a large Waggon Shed, erected thereon; late the Eſtate of Edward Doyle; ſeized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame Time and Place will likewiſe be ſold, ſundry Houſhold Furniture, and Stock.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of May, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Moſes Vancourt, in the Manor of Moreland, three certain contiguous Tracts of Land, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland aforeſaid, containing in the whole 9 Acres, 3 Quarters, and ten Perches, or thereabouts, having a Stone Meſſuage, Griſt-mill, and convenient Outhouſes, erected thereon, bounded by a Road leading to Walter Moore's Mill, and Lands of Joſeph Jeans, Samuel Preſton Moore, and others; late the Eſtate of John Neſmith; ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL two Story Brick HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of this City, and quiet Neighbourhood. None but ſober orderly People need apply. Enquire of the Printers. Tf.

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Houſe-keeping, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 4th Day of June next, at her Dwelling-houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, right oppoſite Mr. William Alliſon's, all her HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. Alſo a young likely NEGROE MAN, if not ſold before at private Sale, that underſtands all Kinds of Houſe-work, can wait on a Table, and is a tolerable good Cook.

GRACE HARVEY.

Germantown, May 2, 1770.

To be SOLD at private ſale (as on account of the roughneſs of the weather laſt Monday, the public ſale did not take place)

A VERY pleaſant ſituated lot or tract of land, for a gentleman's country ſeat, in the upper part of Germantown, having 125 feet front on the main ſtreet, in the beſt part of the town to carry on any extenſive buſineſs, tavern or ſhop, &c. &c. being between 2 and 3 acres of land; having a large 2 ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, good ſtabling, and a good pump thereon, with a large and very pleaſant-ſituated garden, great part thereof planted with pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, nut and other curious fruit trees, and excellent aſſortments of flower and garden curioſities; a very fine thriving orchard of the beſt fruit; and the reſt very good graſs land. Its pleaſant ſituation will recommend itſelf, for a ſummer ſeat of pleaſure or conveniency for any buſineſs; ſeveral years time (if deſired) will be given for the payment of the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, on paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. Alſo then to be ſold, another near adjacent piece of graſs land. The terms of ſale may be known on the premiſes, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN; or of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq; at Philadelphia.

N. B. The title is indiſputable. §

*** Said *Chriſtian Lehman* alſo keeps a nurſery, and hath for ſale, the rareſt and beſt ſort of pear, plumb, apricot, cherry, nectarine, nut, and catalpa trees, &c. &c.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP BETSEY,

SEYMOUR HOOD, Maſter;

A good new Veſſel, ſails faſt, and is well accommodated for Paſſengers, has chief Part of her Cargoe engaged, and is expected to ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD, and SON, or the Maſter on board, at ſaid Clifford's Wharff.

Juſt arrived in ſaid Veſſel, a few likely Engliſh and Welſh Servants, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service, agreeable to Indenture, are to be diſpoſed of. Apply as above.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN Laton Albro, Matthew Alexander, Soldier, in 18th Regiment, Philadelphia; Henry Antis, Chesnut hill.

B. Catherine Bolard, Matthew Byrn, John Bean, John Brown, Andrew Brown (2) Brown and Gordon, Rev. Mr. Charles Beatty (2) David Burnside, William Boyd (2) Andrew Bradford, Elias Barton, Michael Burk, Terence Bradley, James Barret, ------- Bridges, John Ben, Patt. Beath, Jacob Byerley, Morgan Busteed, ------- Bell, Elizabeth Baxter, Isabella Beeth, Thomas Banks, Philadelphia; James Boyd, Brandywine; John Brown, Roxborough; John Bolderson, John Bos, John Burley (2) Bucks County; Alexander Bell, Norrington.

C. Peter Colston, John Connelly, Warner Caddaman, James Conden, Thomas Craig, James Clow (2) James Clanchy, Margaret Commeges, Charles Cox, Timothy Carroll, John Cock, John Clayfield, Richard Crumbs, Mary Collings, Henry Clifton, Archibald Cunningham, William Cairnes, Samuel Chowne, Philadelphia; John Cunning, near Philadelphia; William Colliday, Germantown; James Clendennen, Forks of Delaware; Mary Callahan, Upper Makefield.

D. John Duffie, Jonathan Durell, Patrick Daarn, John Davis, Jacob Davison, Daniel Delany, Thomas Davis, Michael Dorsey, Henry Denton, Capt. Duit, Rachel Douglass, James Dillon (2) Samuel Dellap, William Dickenson, Anne Davis, Patrick Doram, Thomas Dougall, Philadelphia; John Didier, Mr. Dill, Germantown; Thomas Done, Timber Creek.

E. Francis Ennos, William Elliot, Philadelphia.

F. Susanna Flower, Abraham Francis, John Frank, Nancy Frenden, Philadelphia; Henry Fitzpatrick, Upper Maxfield; Goldsmith Folwell, Wilmington.

G. Ally Gordon, Thomas Gilmore, Casper Grafe, David Grant, David Greig, William Gills, John Galbreath, Josiah Gross, Alexander Gray, Joseph Gregory, Soldier in the 18th Regiment, Philadelphia.

H. Mrs. House (2) Mary Hyde, Hugh Hodge, John Hamil, Mr. Hewes, Francis Hopkinson, John Hamilton, Mrs. Hill, Matthew Howe, Francis Hollingsworth, Capt. Alexander Henderson, Capt. John Harris, George Hootoan, Hazelton and Penrose, John Hill, Philadelphia; John Hunn, Dover, Kent County, Giles Holliday, Berks County.

I. John Jemison, John Jackson, Rev. Mr. Jones, Edward Jones, William Johnson, Daniel James, Philadelphia; John Johnston, Timber Creek.

K. John Kenny, Capt. William Keais, Philadelphia.

L. John Long, Joshua Leppanton, Michael Lewis, Thomas Leucas, William Little, William Leave, Philadelphia; Daniel Lithgow, Salem; John Lindele, Tacony; John Lynnenton, Great Valley.

M. Alexander M'Laughlin, John M'Dougall, John Mackie, George Moore, John M'Elhatten, David M'Cullough, Margaret Marshall, William Morrison, Samuel M'Caghy, Alexander Miln, Judith M'Call, James Mulone, Nancy Mitchell, James Miles, Thomas William Moore, James M'Laughlin, Philadelphia; Michael M'Dormot, Germantown; Thomas Martin, Jonathan Meredith, Samuel Morrison, Bucks County; James M'Eachen, James M'Keley, Forks of Brandywine.

N. Elizabeth Newton, William Nicolls, Robert Nicholson, William Nicholson, Patt. Nixon, New-Jersey.

O. Henry Offenbehen, John Oliver (2) Daniel Oldenbruck, Philadelphia.

P. Mary Plant (2) Henry Pools, Peter Paris (2) Thomas, David and Jos. Potts (2) Samuel Preston, Joseph Potts (3) Capt. John Persival, John Price, Philadelphia; Thomas Prennes, New-Jersey.

R. Alexander Russell, Capt. John Ritchie, William Russell, Capt. Moses Rankin, John Rogerson, William Roulston, Rev. Mr. Reading, Baltoz Razor, John Relf, Philadelphia.

S. Sophia Stone, John Spratt, Joseph Simpson, Lieut. William Snow, of the 55th Regiment, John Scott, Conyers Stokald, William Sherman (2) Mary Sharp, James Smith, Michael Shee, Alexander Stuart, John Smith, William Shipley, Philip Syng (2) Frederick Sawderburn, Richard Smith, John Sascomb, Saunders and Carlisle, John Stewart, William Swanston, Philadelphia; Leonard Shalcross, Pennsylvania; John Symenton, Great Valley; Christopher Sour, Germantown; Leonard Snowden, Burlington.

T. Adam Thompson, Robert Thompson, Daniel Taylor, Capt. James Taylor, Northern Liberties, John Templeton, Great Valley, Chester County.

V. William Van Beareth, Philadelphia; John Vanderen, Falls of Schuylkill.

W. Thomas Wire, Nancy Watson, James Welsh, Capt. John Wood, Robert Work, John Wilson, Peter White, William Workman, Robert Watson, Widow Waddle, Philadelphia.

Y. John Young, Corporal of the 18th Regiment.

Germantown, April 24, 1770.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

THE house wherein he now dwells, situate in Germantown aforesaid, near the Market-house, being now, and for many years past, a commodious and well accustomed Tavern, or House of Entertainment, with the lot of Ground on which the same is erected, containing about two acres, which has a large front on the main street, and extends back between the lots of John Jones and Doctor Bensel, to another lot of the subscriber's, containing 6 acres, which is also to be sold, and contains a large front of about 50 perches, on a cross street, leading to Vanderen's Mill, and is opposite the Union School-house, and Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat; the last mentioned lot is high level champion ground, well manured, and is a suitable situation for a Gentleman's country seat. The Tavern-house is well built of stone, two stories high, and the conveniencies are in good order, viz. a barn, stables, sheds, a good garden, and orchard, &c. and is well known by the name of the Sign of the King of Prussia.

Also to be sold, another lot or piece of land, situate in said Germantown, containing about 24 acres, about a quarter of a mile from the Market-house, in that called Church Lane, on which is erected a large Fulling-mill, with two setts of stocks, for fulling cloth, skins, or softening hemp, the stream is sufficient for working the two stocks, for two thirds of the year, there is likewise a grind stone fixed to go by water, for grinding sickles, and a commodious apartment built over the mill, fit for a dwelling place, there is about 9 acres of good watered meadow, contiguous to the mill, the remainder good upland, well manured with lime and dung, 6 acres whereof is a young orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, and is now under winter grain. Likewise to be sold, another tract of land, of about 40 acres, situate in Merion township, bounded by lands of Melchior Myng and John Roberts, with a large front on the river Schuylkill, on which there is a shad fishery, which with a little more improvement, may be made a very good one, there is a small log house on the premises, a good garden, bearing orchard of 150 trees, one and an half acres of good watered meadow, about 22 acres of extraordinary woodland, the residue good tillable land. Also one other lot of ground, situate in Roxbury township, near John Vanderen's mill, and opposite the last mentioned lot, and fronting the Wissahickon or Ridge road, adjoining on Schuylkill, containing one acre, it has a good well of water thereon, and lies very commodious for store-keeping, or any other public business.

At the same time and place will be sold, two good mares, one yearling colt, 3 milch cows, 4 swine, a stage waggon, another light waggon, a riding chair, a cart, an apple-mill, cyder-press, and divers sorts of implements of husbandry and household goods. Any part or all of the abovementioned real estate, will be sold at private sale, at any time before said day, by applying to the owner, and a considerable part of the purchase-money may remain in the hands of the purchaser (on giving security, and paying interest) for a considerable time.

JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. The first mentioned house and lot, and premises, are subject to a groundrent of 18l. Sterling, per annum, which may be purchased off at any time. ¶

A FURNISHED HOUSE,

IN a very airy Situation, polite Neighbourhood, and near the Market, to be LETT, *to any reputable Family, at a reasonable Price-----A small Reserve will be made by the present Occupier; but so as to render it perfectly agreeable.----The Rooms are papered, and very genteel. Enquire of the Printers hereof.* §

NEW-CASTLE COUNTY, ON DELAWARE.

THE Subscriber, about to leave the Government, hereby giveth Notice to all concerned, That he, being Executor of the Reverend David Davis, of Newark, deceased, hath constituted, &c. his Sister Magaret Davis, and his Friend Mr. Thomas Watson, his lawful Attornies, to act for him, &c. in his Absence. JOHN DAVIS. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Taylor, Cordwainer, of Chester, deceased, are desired to settle their Accounts, and discharge their respective Balances, with this Notice, as those who neglect may expect to be proceeded against according to Law: And all those who have any Accounts against his Estate, are desired to bring them in as soon as convenient, and it will oblige us, DAVIS BEVAN, THOMAS PEDERICK, Administrators. ¶

Lately published, and to be sold by PETER BARKER, at his House in Moravian-Alley, near Arch-street,

A TREATISE, called UNIVERSAL RESTITUTION, a Scripture Doctrine, this proved in several Letters, wrote on the Nature and Extent of Christ's Kingdom, wherein the Scripture Passages, falsly alledged in Proof of the Eternity of Hell Torments, are truly translated and explained. Likewise a Supplement, wherein its Doctrine is so vindicated and confirmed, in a Course of eight Letters, as that they amount, together with the Proofs made in the above mentioned Treatise, to a full Confutation of all the Arguments hitherto produced against, and to irrefragable Evidence of that interesting Scripture Truth, the final Restitution of all Men through Christ. Also a Piece, called Christ's Temptation real Facts, or a Defence of the Evangelical History, &c. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and Tract of 500 Acres of the best Wheat Land, equal in Quality to any in the Province of New-Jersey, situate on the South Branch of Rariton, in Somerset County, now in the Occupation of Peter Tenicke, within 20 Miles of New-Brunswick, and 4 Miles of Amwell, about 200 Acres cleared, and the Residue filled with the best Timber. Also two other Plantations, and Tracts of Land, containing the same Quantity, and of the same Quality, adjoining the above Tract, in the Occupation of Cornelius Peterson.---Reasonable Credit will be given to the Purchaser, for the Payment of the Money, on giving Security, if required, and paying Interest. For other Terms, apply to MARY MASTERS, in Philadelphia. ¶

ABSCONDED from his usual place of abode, on the first instant, a certain WILLIAM HENDERSON, a Scotchman, a Clock-maker by trade, about 28 years of age, who says he did belong to Major James's company of artillery, in New-York; he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, sandy complexion, brown hair, red beard, speaks broad Scotch, very talkative, and subject to drinking; took with him a Silver Watch, maker's name William Draper, London, No. 5116, which he took to clean; had on, when he went away, a light coloured New-market coat, a saggathy coat, linen drawers, grey yarn stockings, calfskin shoes, copper buckles. Whoever takes up said Henderson, and secures him in any goal, together with the watch and saggathy coat, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES BRYAN,

¶ DUNCAN BEARD.

N. B. All Watch-makers are requested to stop said watch, if brought to them. *Appoquinimink, April 21, 1770.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 24th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a servant girl, named Anne Mackey, about 18 or 19 years of age, born in Ireland, speaks much on that country dialect, a stout chunky girl, dark brown hair, a coarse homespun shift, an old black and white striped linsey short gown, two linsey petticoats, one striped, the other a walnut colour, old leather heeled shoes. Whoever secures said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have the above reward of Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JARRED GRAHAM.

ALL persons that have contracted any debts with Felix M'Cowan, in the time he kept shop for William Bell in Lancaster, and as yet stands due, are desired to make immediate payment unto said M'Cowan, as he has now declined that employ, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking such methods as the law directs, without respect of persons, or further notice, from their much obliged friend, and very humble servant, FELIX M'COWAN.

N. B. The above M'Cowan, in company with John Kean, have set up shop in Lancaster, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. M'Cord, and last by William Bell; they beg that all who were customers to said store, will continue their favours, as they may expect to be served at the lowest rates.

*** Was stolen from said store, a Sword, with a silver and gold laced belt, and green ivory handle. Whoever brings back said Sword, shall have a Dollar reward, and no questions asked, and for the thief and sword shall have Thirty Shillings, paid by said M'Cowan. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, the 20th of April last, a native Irish servant man, named Michael Gallaher, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built, black curled hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, home made, with flat metal buttons, a short double breasted brown jacket, with white lining, and metal buttons, old buckskin breeches, remarkably greasy, old shoes, yellow buckles, old blue stockings, a half-worn felt hat, a black spotted silk handkerchief, home made shirt; he has a down look, heavy black eye-brows, is apt to drink to excess, and will swear and lie. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal in the province, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ 7s 6. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

N. B. Was lost, about the latter end of March, seven of St. James Church Lottery Tickets, signed by Thomas Ogle, numbered 1686, 1687, 1688, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716. *Whoever has found them, and will bring or send them to the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, shall be generously rewarded; but should they not be recovered, by this public notice, the Managers of said Lottery are desired not to pay the prizes, which these tickets may draw, to any person but Archibald Henderson.*

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

ON Saturday, the 21st of April, was taken out of the Pocket of the Reverend Mr. Hugh Neill, in the Fair at Dover, an old brown Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Papers, and between Fifty and Sixty Pounds in Maryland Money, of the last Emission, of March 1, 1770; the whole Sum was in Four, Six, and Eight Dollar Bills. Whoever will give Information to the said Mr. NEILL, in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, JAMES SYKES, Esq; near Dover, or ANDREW DOZ, in Philadelphia, so that the Money may be had again, shall receive the above Reward.

N B. The above named Gentlemen beg, that if any suspected Person should be discovered to have any large Sum, of the beforementioned Kind of Money, in their Possession, they may be examined. §

Province of New-Jersey, March 26, 1770.

WHEREAS a number of the inhabitants of Chester, in the county of Burlington, and also of the township of Waterford, in the County of Gloucester, intend to petition the General Assembly of the said province, at their next session, for a law of the said province, for stopping the tide out of the south branch of Pensawking creek, by a dam to be erected across the said creek, from the lower corner of William Wallace's land, on the west side, to land of William Rudrow's, on the east side of said creek; if therefore any of the owners of marsh or meadow on the said creek, above the said William Wallace's lower corner, and to Samuel Burrow's grist-mill, have any objection to the same, they are desired to take notice accordingly. ¶

Philadelphia, April 26, 1770.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 18th Day of May next, on the Premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate on the East Side of Third-street, between Pine-street and Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth on Third-street 26 Feet, and in Length or Depth 195 Feet, or thereabouts; bounded Westward with Third-street, Northward with Ground now or late of John Shallcross, Eastward with the Ends of Second-Street Lots, and Southward with Ground late of John Nagle, now of George Adam Gawbe; late the real Estate of William Griscomb, late of the said City, Potter, deceased; subject to a Groundrent of Six Pounds Ten Shillings, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, payable to John Shallcross, his Heirs or Assigns. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. ELIZABETH GRISCOMB, *Administratrix.*

Bucks County, April 6, 1770.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas, to us directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 11th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a valuable plantation, or tract of land, situate in the township of Plumsted, containing about 250 acres, with the appurtenances, 150 of which is cleared, most of the remainder good woodland, whereon is a good log house, barn and orchard, a considerable quantity of meadow, and more may be made; the whole in tolerable repair; bounded by lands of Henry Huddleston, Samuel Harrold, and others; late the property of Daniel Huddleston; attached by Joseph Ellicott, Sheriff, and to be sold by THOMAS WATSON, JOHN ROSS, and JOSEPH EASTBURN, Auditors. ¶

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the aboveaid Huddleston, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to meet at the house of Mary Jamison, Inn-keeper, in Buckingham, on the second day of June next, and bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, and dividend made, according to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; where due attendance will be given by the aforesaid Auditors.

THE Members of the *Library Company* of *Philadelphia*, are desired to meet at the Library-room, in the State-House, at Three o'Clock, in the Afternoon, on Monday, the 7th of May next, in order to chuse Directors, and a Treasurer, for the ensuing Year, agreeable to their Charter, and to make their annual Payments. *By Order of the Directors,*

April 9, 1770. JOHN HUGHES, jun. *Secretary.*

Those, who have neglected to make the last yearly Payments, are requested to take Notice, that unless they discharge what is in Arrear, before the above Day of Election, their Shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the Charter of the Company. ¶

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

By the subscribers, pursuant to the last will and testament of JAMES EDDY, deceased, viz.

A VALUABLE lot of ground, situate between Second and Front-streets, on the south side of Spruce-street, containing in breadth, on said Street, 18 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet, bounded on the east, and south, by ground of Benjamin Loxley, and on the west by ground late of Samuel Rhoads; together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a good brick dwelling-house, and bake-house, in which are two commodious ovens; also a large granary, suitable to keep flour, bran, &c. to retail, which this place has been long accustomed to.----The premises are now in the tenure of Christian Crammer, and are subject to an annual groundrent of Two Pounds Ten Shillings sterling, and Ten Pounds currency.

Also, a small piece of choice meadow ground, containing about 6 acres, situate in Moyamensing township, being part of what is called The Irish Tract, the lower end of Jekyl's Lane, about a quarter of a mile from the south bounds of this city, and 2 miles from the Court-house, adjoining lands of Eden Haydock on the north, Thomas Lawrence on the south, John Stamper on the east, and Samuel Powel on the west; on this place are erected two well finished frame tenements, also a wash-house and chair-house, with a well of good water, and a young orchard; it is divided into several parts, so as to serve for pasturing and mowing.

Likewise, about 14 acres of land, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, West New-Jersey, fronting the high-way, leading from Rariton to Trenton, distance about 45 miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Christopher Marshall, the heirs of William Morris, deceased, Thomas Lowry, and Gresham Lea. All persons inclining to purchase, may view the land, by applying to Thomas Lowry, near the premises.

The conditions of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, which may be known, by applying to The Executors.

All those indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same; and those having any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order to have them settled and paid. MARY EDDY, Executrix, ABRAHAM USHER, Executor, to said estate.

N. B. The business is continued, and carried on, in all its various branches, by MARY EDDY, at the same store, formerly occupied by her late husband, being on the west side of Second-street, opposite Black-Horse-Alley, about midway between Market and Chestnut-streets, where may be had, at reasonable rates, a large and neat assortment of ironmongery and cutlery, amongst which are most kinds of joiners, shoe-makers, and watch-makers tools; also glass and earthen ware, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Francis Johnson, late of this City, Baker, deceased, are desired to come and pay, betwixt this and May next: And those that have any just Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by CHRISTIAN SHNIDER, Administrator. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2158.

The SPEECH of the Right Hon. EARL OF CHATHAM, *in the House of* LORDS.

IF I attempt to speak this day, and in this House, it is because I am impelled to speak, I feel an impulse which I cannot resist: And I should not have been easy in my own mind, if I had not stepped forth at this alarming crisis, to give my public testimony in behalf of the people of England, and to declare my free opinion of the distressed state of our affairs in every quarter of the globe.

After a peace, by which we abandoned (shamefully abandoned!) our allies, I thought, till this day, that we were again on the slippery edge of a new war,---without allies abroad, and without unanimity at home.---If we turn our eyes towards America, the prospect is equally distressful.---Much has been said of the disobedience of the colonies to the mother-country.----My opinion, with regard to America, is the same now it ever was.---My opinion is this, we ought to do justice, before we expect obedience. I feel the warmest regard for America: I love the Americans, because they love liberty! Liberty has spread, like a vine, from this country to the colonies: Liberty flourishes in the wilds of America! I honour the plant; I revere the tree; and I would cherish the branches.---As to any tumults that may have happened in America, they are the ebullitions of liberty; they are only some breakings out in the skin of the body politic, which, if rudely restrained, and improperly checked, may strike inwardly, and endanger the vitals of the constitution.

I now come to speak my sentiments with regard to the members in the House of Commons: I have the greatest honour and respect for that House;---I honour them on account of the fountain from whence they spring----the PEOPLE! But that House has encroached on the other branches of the legislature; it has usurped a legislative authority, and passed the limits pointed out by our constitution: It has chosen Col. Lutterell a member of their House, although there plainly appeared at their election, a very considerable and undoubted majority in favour of Mr. Wilkes. This is the cause of the unhappy discontents, which universally prevail; this has spread an alarm through every part of England; this is the source of those murmurs and complaints, with which an injured people now surround the throne; this is the cause of those petitions to which ALL the honest freeholders have set their hands!---'Tis by this fatal resolution of the Lower House, that a breach has been made in the strong hold of liberty; the fortress is now open, and the enemy may enter at discretion:---The constitution, that admirable fabrick, the work of ages, the masterpiece of human wisdom, is wounded in the vitals! It resembles an old decayed tottering wall; in no part of it can you sit down under the shade in safety!

During your recess in the country, no doubt your worships have read that excellent book, the age of Charles the Fifth. The celebrated historian Robertson has said (and he said well) "That the Castilians lost their liberty, by suffering one of the estates to encroach upon and usurp the privileges of the other."---Let US take warning; let US observe, with a jealous eye, the proceedings of the Lower House. I need not recal to your worship's remembrance, that it is not the first time that House, the House of Commons, has voted the House of Lords useless.

Your worships, therefore, ought to withstand the very first appearance of encroachment from that House; your worships form the only branch of the legislature, that can with propriety attack the members of the House of Commons: Let us shew them we are not useless; let us shew them, that we have both the power and the will to check their proceedings, whenever they go beyond their just limits, and manifestly tend to subvert the constitution: And therefore I move (in answer to what was said by ----------, recommending unanimity) that this House do take into our immediate and most serious consideration, the cause of the present national discontents; and particularly that resolution of the House of Commons, by which Mr. Wilkes was rejected as a member, and Col. Lutterell was voted in his place; contrary to the sense of a great majority of legal electors, who were by that means deprived of their common right, and free choice.

The celebrated SPEECH of E. BURKE, Esq; delivered in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 9th of January, being the day of opening the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker,

IT appears evident from the speech, which now lies before the house, that the ministers are resolved to drive the Americans to extremity, and to force this country to sheathe its sword in the bowels of its own children. What else can be the meaning of calling the measures in which they have embarked, highly unwarrantable, and calculated to destroy the commercial connection between them and this kingdom? I wish they had examined their own conduct with a little more care and circumspection. They would have found that it is their measures, which are highly unwarrantable, and calculated to ruin the trade of Great-Britain and her colonies. The Americans are only contending for an unalienable right; the right of taxing themselves, which is inseparable from every country that boasts the least degree of freedom. When they crossed the Atlantick, they did not mean to give up the rights of Englishmen. *Cælum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*

On the contrary, they shifted their abode, in order to breathe a freer air, and to give a full scope to that independent, that unconquerable spirit, with which they are still animated. Will such men stoop their neck to the yoke of slavery? Will they submit to be taxed, to have their property given away by an assembly, in which they have no voice, no representative? None can entertain so puerile a fancy, but those men, who think the people of this island so tame, so mean spirited, as to suffer their own creatures, their servants, I beg pardon, I mean the creatures, the servants of the ministry, to invade the most sacred of their rights, and to sell it for a mess of pottage.

What then can be more unwarrantable, more highly criminal, than an attempt to involve us in a quarrel with a people, who will never yield to such ignominious terms, till they are utterly ruined; that is, till we are totally undone? For I think it is universally allowed, that the richness and greatness of this nation depend upon her colonies; her trade with other nations being inconsiderable, in comparison of that which she carries on with them. Therefore, if through the mistaken politics of our present rulers they are crushed, we must share the same fate: Force applied to them, is arming the right hand against the left.

Were our right of taxation ever so manifest, which it is not, a sense of its inexpediense would deter every wise man from the exercise of it. The Americans are rather factors and servants to this island than subjects, who being on an equal footing, should bear an equal share of public burdens. They are always in debt to our merchants, because the balance of trade is vastly against them; they have therefore much of the merchants money to trade with as a capital; are entrusted with many talents, and they do not hide them in a napkin; they return them tenfold. Are they not then to be considered as labourers to our merchants, as tributaries to this kingdom? In this light they have always appeared to every man conversant in commerce; and I believe it will be found, that the greater the sums are, with which they are entrusted by our merchants to improve their plantations and staple commodities, the greater will be the advantages which will accrue to this nation. What then can be more impolitic, than to levy, by an internal tax, in the laying of which we are, thro' our ignorance and distance, liable to commit so many mistakes and oppressions, what must finally center among us by the nature of our commerce? Though their seas are covered with ships, it is with our ships, our sailors, our merchandize. They all work for us; we are the masters, they the servants; and the principal part of the profit remains at last in our hands. We have every thing but the *peculium*, without which, even slaves will not work.

What then shall we say to the present ministry, who, in spite of these clear, and hitherto unrefuted arguments, have renewed the pernicious scheme of taxation, which was undone in the Marquis of Rockingham's administration? Were they afraid that this nation would become too powerful and rich, if she followed the conciliating, commercial plan, which was then sketched out? Or did they risk the public peace and security of the empire, for the sake of providing places for a swarm of their creatures and dependents? I will acquit them of any premeditated scheme of destruction: They did not think at all: Nature never meant them for reasoners, otherwise they would have seen, that these taxes would be swallowed up by the collectors, and must therefore be doubly distressing both to the colonies and the mother country. The vast extent of the country, and the temptations thence arising to smuggling, must render such a number of collectors necessary, that, after they are paid, hardly the value of a pepper-corn will reach the exchequer.

But what foundation was there for taxing the colonies? Did they not pay their full quota of the public burthens? Where is the necessary or convenience of life, which they do not receive from this island? Must they not therefore pay every tax, with which these necessaries and conveniences are loaded? Nothing is more evident. Not a single manufacture, not a single article of trade enters their ports, without being charged with all our taxes: For the suppression of manufactures in that country, comprises every species of taxes in one, and makes the colonies in reality the supporters of a large share of our public burthens. But what did I say? The suppression of manufactures in that country? Alas! that once was the case, but is now so no more. There was a time, when the colonies and this island laboured mutually for each other, and pursued those objects, for which they were severally fitted by their situation, and their respective improvements. Now, thanks be to the present ministry for it, they are striving to undo each other, and in a state of open rivalship. It is not the fault of administration, if they be not soon in a state of open enmity and hostility. The evident drift of this speech is to hurry us into rash and violent counsels. But I hope we have more wisdom, more knowledge, than to widen the breaches, which they have made in the constitution, or to render incurable those wounds, which their folly, madness, or wickedness, have inflicted.

Conclusion of Mr. E. BURKE's *late celebrated speech.*

"When the eyes of all Europe were on us this day, expecting to have those grievances mentioned, that have so long engaged their CONVERSATION, as well as our FEELINGS--when Englishmen submitted to unheard of grievances, waiting for this hour of redress, how are we disappointed! how are we mortified! When, instead of being looked upon as persons capable of redressing public grievances, or guardians of the liberties of our electors, we are ONLY recommended to suppress the infection now raging amongst the horned cattle, as if the members of this hon. House only possessed the qualification of COW-DOCTORS.

"How shall we account for this strange procedure? Cannot we plainly perceive, that this is the echo of a feeble, daring, venal administration; who, grown practiced in corruption, have fitted themselves for the worst of purposes---who have been so hackneyed in the ways of error and venality, that they have lost sight of either *Virtue* or *Honour*, and are reduced to this last alternative, AN IMPUDENT PERSEVERANCE."

From a new political Paper, lately published in England, intituled,

THE PARLIAMENTARY SPY.

To the AUTHOR of THE PARLIAMENTARY SPY.

SIR,

As your paper seems calculated to promote the principles of true liberty, and is intended to instruct as well as entertain the minds of its readers, I shall be glad if you would insert the following short paper therein, the doing which will oblige me at this time, and may in future encourage me to give you my thoughts on some important affairs, not totally uninteresting to the public.

THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY.

IT was with some degree of surprize, that I heard of this commandment's being lately broken by one of the first noblemen of the land. It is a disgrace which cannot easily be wiped off---a stain that will never be totally forgot. If it is possible for a gentleman of his rank to hear the voice of truth for a moment, if he can bear with a timely rebuke, or a friendly admonition, let him weigh well the evil consequences which will naturally attend the folly he has committed. I will speak plain. The young nobleman has demeaned himself.---He has done that which does no credit to his family---no honour to his station: In fact, he has so far sunk into the paths of folly as to render his name contemptible: And the public are so well acquainted with the circumstances of the fact, that they will no longer look upon him as a man entitled to their esteem and honour. To say that he has committed adultery, is what the people already know. Neither need they be told of particulars. For my part, I will only assist him with reflection; and if there can be any impression made, I desire him to retire for one hour to his chamber, without the parade of his common attendance: Let him consider deliberately the various steps he has taken to ruin a woman, and injure her husband: And if he can look upon these, without blushing at the cause, he must be dead to every feeling of humanity, as he is already to that of virtue.----Let the young nobleman, however, know, that great as he is, it is said unto him as well as the peasant, THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY.

As a man, I ask this offending nobleman, if, upon mature reflection, he can excuse himself in this affair? Can he make any apology for his past conduct? I will answer for him that he cannot. His crime is of such a nature, that a man of honour would have been ashamed to commit it: For though the adulteress were as forward in every respect as the adulterer, to a man who had a proper spirit of common friendship and honesty, the temptation would have been rejected with contempt and disdain. For this one act has the young nobleman lost the amiable character of being honest, wise, discreet, and sober. Neither of these are applicable to him: And though he may forget the crime while in the enjoyment of health and prosperity, I will conclude and tell him, in the words of Skakespeare, that he has done a thing

That blots the face, and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite, takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love,
And makes a blister there: Makes marriage vows
As false as dicer's oaths. Oh such a deed!
Heaven's face does glow at it.
O thou public adulterer!
I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to cinders burn up modesty,
Did I but speak thy deeds.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble servant

TEMPLE.

From the same.

LOST (supposed to have run away) A black-spotted DOG, of the FOX breed, remarkable for fetching and carrying; answers to the name of SHARPER, and is easily discovered by his always shutting both eyes when he hears the word, "Account," and of setting his ears upright when a *bone* is proffered for his acceptance.

*** Missed about the same time, a large purse of money, English coinage, the sum unknown. Whoever may find either dog or money, or can give information thereof, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble, by applying to Mr. PUBLIC, at the sign of Faith in Distress, near All-over-square, or at the Treasury-office, Whitehall, where attendance will be given to receive the same.

N. B. The owner's accounts cannot be made up without it.

LONDON, January 20.

IT is said to be now actually agreed upon, that all legal proceedings in a certain process in Doctors Commons shall be finally stopped, and that the purchase of the measure is to be a Dukedom.

They write from Leghorn, that almost every Italian state on the Mediterranean now courts the alliance of the Empress of Russia.

The report of the death of the Earl of Bute is totally void of foundation, as letters received yesterday from his Lordship, dated the 31st of December, mention his being in much better health than when he left England.

January 23.

Lord M-------- said on a late occasion, in a discussion of the people's rights, that, notwithstanding the invectives that he knew had been thrown out against him, by the popular resentment, "He had (pointing "to his breast) a friend there that told him, he was at all times ready "to stand forth, in defence of the meanest subject that was aggrieved."

They advise from Venice, that the Bashaw of Rhodes, had received orders to fit out, with expedition, a number of stout vessels of war, to harrass the Russians in their progress to the Levant.

February 1.

Yesterday the celebrated Dr. Musgrave, after having done his *business* in town, set out for Plymouth.

We are informed that a certain Physician, upon his examination on a certain occasion, told some bold truths respecting particular persons, that excited the surprize of the whole auditory; as well with regard to the subject of them, as the persons to whom they more nearly related.

The paragraph respecting the advance of the premiums of insurance at the offices in the city, is without foundation.

The Earl of Chatham, being much recovered of his late attack of the gout, will come to town to-morrow, when much political debate is expected.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that a sickness is broke out among the Russian sailors, which had reduced the several ships companies to less than one-third of their full complement.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Danish man of war had lately taken two Algerine corsairs off Tangier, after an engagement of more than an hour, and brought them both into the Bay.

February 3.

We are told that the number of seamen to be employed for the service of the present year is to be 16,000, including marines, which is the same number employed for the preceding year; this shews obviously, that there are no thoughts of an immediate war, as has been propagated to deceive the public.

It is reported, that a protest is preparing by those Patriots who dined lately in Pall-mall.

Yesterday at noon the Earl of Chatham, though much indisposed with the gout, came to town from Hayes, and after a conference with the Marquis of Rockingham, and several others of the Nobility, went to the House of Peers.

On Wednesday, in a certain assembly, Col. L----ll made a long and florid speech in defence of his own cause; and Lord N--th made a very spirited answer to Mr. B---e.

A hint was thrown out on Wednesday night, that if the question then depending was carried against the Ministry, it must of course be attended with a diss------- of P--------t.

It is asserted, that the Three Brothers will shortly appear in new characters, and that the political world has great expectations of seeing concord soon established in these kingdoms, from the exertion of their abilities.

It is said the petition from the Gentlemen of the Law, praying the re-establishment of a certain great Officer, has lately met with some oppofition.

We are informed that some very interesting dispatches were received yesterday from Governor Trelawny, of Jamaica.

This morning a messenger was sent off from the Admiralty-office for Portsmouth, on special affairs.

It is talked that certain persons are much divided in opinion, whether they shall again offer the great seal to Lord C-----n or not. At the same time the friends of the Noble Lord differ very much in their sentiments as to the propriety of his acceptance of it, if it should be offered.

It is reported, that in consequence of a recent capital resignation, certain Law proceedings will be quashed.

To-morrow the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Marquis of Granby, Earls Chatham, Shelburne, and Coventry, Lord Cambden and Milton, Right Hon. G. Grenville, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. will dine with Earl Temple, at his house in Pall-mall.

The report of Mr. Thurloe being to succeed Mr. Dunning, as Sollicitor General, is again revived.

February 6.

The following is an Anecdote of the late Marq--s of R--k--m, Father to the present Marq--s: Soon after the Rebellion in 1745, in which that Lord raised a Regiment at his own Expence, his late M-----y sent a Message to the Marq--s, intimating that he should be glad to see him at Court, and that he might have any Place about his Person that was most agreeable to him; when the Marq--s replied, that "he was much obliged to his M-----y, but he begged to be excused, as he himself lived like a King; and tho' he was a faithful Subject, he would not be a Servant, or kneel to any Man."

From authentic Advices we are assured, that the Distemper among the *Horned Cattle* continues still to increase at the Court End of the Town; but as two of the Parties have applied for a Remedy to some of the Learned in Doctors Commons, it is not doubted but its Fury will speedily be abated.

A few Days ago three large Trunks or Boxes, directed to a principal S-------y of S---e, were seized by a Custom-House Officer; the Penalty of which came to 1000l. and was paid immediately.

The Society of the Bill of Rights are now considering of a Plan for the total Discharge of Mr. Wilkes's Debts.

It has been remarked of the Duke of Grafton, that during the period of his administration, he never once descended to the meanness of turning any subaltern officers and clerks out of their respective places.

We hear that if a certain patriotic Doctor had not decamped in a post-chaise immediately after his leaving a certain assembly, he would have been under the necessity of answering, as a Gentleman, for the liberties he took during a certain examination; a Gentleman having sought him the next morning, in order to summons him to meet another for that purpose.

This day a meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights was held at the London Tavern, at which Serjeant Glynn was Chairman; when several new members joined them, and many subscriptions were received, particularly a handsome sum from a Gentleman at Dover.

February 8.

The greatest Preparations are making in several Parts of this Kingdom, in order to celebrate the Day of Mr. Wilkes's Releasement.

It is given out, in order to gloss over certain Accounts, that 22,000l. have been paid to a certain Merchant in the City for s----t Service; and it is also said, that the Merchant declares he never received the Money.

It is said that Lord Townshend will be continued Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The late Lord Chancellor Yorke, had one of the most retentive Memories of any Man in the Law. He would cite identically the various Words of the respective Authors he referred to, and had been known to have spoke six Hours successively.

It is talked, that a Tax of 5l. per Head will be laid on every Saddle-horse exported to France, Germany, or any foreign Parts; and also 40s. on every Draught-horse so exported, the Produce of which to be applied for the Service of the present Year.

To be SOLD,

A QUANTITY of extroardinary good freſh HOPS. Enquire of WILLIAM JENKINS, Hatter, in Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, or JAMES WEBB, Eſq; at LANCASTER.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1770.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Glaſs-houſe, in Salem County, Weſt-Jerſey, A Dutch Servant Man, named *Adrian Bruſt*, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, has ſhort light Hair, two Moles on his left Cheek, and on his right Temple a Scar, alſo a Scar on one of his Feet, near his Ancle, which is but lately healed, and the Shoe mended where the Cut was. Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a lightiſh coloured Upper Jacket, with Braſs Buttons, this Country make, about half-worn, with a Patch on one of the hind Flaps, where there was a Hole burnt, an under one with flat Metal Buttons, both of fulled Linſey, Leather Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes with Braſs Buckles, a good Shirt, and generally wears the Boſom Part behind. He has been a Soldier in Portugal, and came laſt Fall from Lisbon.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, if taken in this Province, or Jerſey, and SIXTEEN if in any other Province. It is ſuppoſed, he is lurking about this City, as he croſſed the River at Glouceſter Ferry early this Morning. If he be enliſted for a Soldier, and any Perſon will make Proof thereof, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward. He can ſpeak but little Engliſh.

RICHARD WISTAR.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Schrack, in Providence township, A certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Providence township aforeſaid, containing about 7 acres and a half, with a good orchard thereon, having a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe (with four rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole) ſtone barn, and ſmith's ſhop, erected thereon; bounded by lands of John Schrack, Jacob Peterman, and others.

Alſo a certain other tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the township aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres, one half whereof is cleared, with a good orchard thereon, and ſome meadow. The remainder well timbered, having a wooden tenement, barn, ſtables, &c. erected thereon; bounded by lands of Henry Ewalt, David Davis, and others; late the eſtate of Jacob Schrack, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame time will alſo be ſold, two ſetts of ſmith's tools, and ſome ready made ſmith's work.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of May, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Schrack, in Providence township, A certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Providence township aforeſaid, containing 112 acres, or thereabouts, having a wooden tenement and barn erected thereon; bounded by lands of Edward Lane, Harman Umſtead, and others; late the eſtate of John George Sharff, deceaſed (in the hands and poſſeſſion of John Frey, and Andrew Herſter, adminiſtrators of the ſaid John George Sharff, deceaſed) ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1770.

THE MEMBERS of the CORPORATION of "*Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia,*" reſiding in the ſaid City, Diſtrict of Southwark, Townſhips of Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk, and the Northern Liberties, are deſired to attend at the Court-houſe on Monday, the Fourteenth Day of May next (agreeable to Law) to chooſe 12 Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.

TO be SOLD by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 12th Day of May next, that Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 130 Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate on Delaware River, five Miles from Philadelphia, in the Township of Waterford, and County of Glouceſter, in the Province of Weſt New-Jerſey, formerly the Property of Jacob Burrows, now in the Tenure of Thomas Parſons. The Vendue to begin at 10 o' Clock, where Attendance will be given, and the Conditions made known, by HENRY WOODROW, *and* DAVIS BASSET, *Truſtees to Jacob Burrows aforeſaid. Any Perſon inclining to be a Purchaſer, is deſired to view the Premiſes before the Day of Sale.* ¶

Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Kennet township, Cheſter county, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD SHEE, *about 40 years of age, pitted with the ſmall-pox, a ſtout well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has loſt one joint of the right-hand thumb, very talkative, and much given to ſtrong liquor: Had on, when he went away, an old blue ſurtout, old grey coat, new flaxen ſhirt, old beaver hat, a ſtriped jacket, tow trowſers, and old pumps, with one regimental buckle; he has a good deal of the Brogue on his tongue, ſome grey hairs in his head, his hair ſhort and curled, and ſays he underſtands breaking of horſes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT WAY. ¶

For BRISTOL,

The Ship *CHALKLEY*,

PETER YOUNG, Commander;

She is a Cedar built Veſſel, a prime Sailer, fitted in the beſt Manner, hath excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and expected to ſail in about three Weeks, having two Thirds of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the MASTER on board ſaid Ship at their Wharff.

There are arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of hearty likely Engliſh and Welſh indented Servants and Redemptioners, young Men and Boys; among which are the following Tradeſmen, Bookſeller and Stationer, Taylor, Blackſmith, Miller, Weaver, &c. &c. *Philadelphia, April 23, 1770.*

Cheſter, April 21, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 11th day of May next, about 1 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs (ſubject to the right of John Douglaſs, the elder, and wife, of and in the ſame, during their lives) ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in Cheſter county; bounded by Lands of John Guttery, John Stewart, and Octarara Creek; late the eſtate of John Douglaſs, jun. deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

THE Partnerſhip of WILLING and TOD has been diſſolved above a Year, all Perſons indebted to them are deſired to diſcharge their Accounts to the Subſcriber in Market-Street, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, before the Firſt of June, otherwiſe they will be ſued without further Notice. 6 W. ALEXANDER TOD.

THE MEMBERS of the LIBRARY of Cheſter, are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, on Thurſday, the Tenth of May, in order to chuſe Directors, a Treaſurer, and a Secretary, for the enſuing Year, and to make their annual Payment, agreeable to their Articles. *By Order of the Directors,*

April 19, 1770. PETER STEEL, Secretary.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, on Monday, the 16th inſtant, a convict lad, about 18 or 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a pair of old leather breeches, a brown kerſey or plain over jacket, blue broadcloth under jacket, white linen ſhirt, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, and a half-worn felt hat; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, well ſet, has a ſcar on one leg, occaſioned by a ſcald, wears his own brown hair ſhort; as he has been uſed to go by water, it is probable he may ſtrive to get on board ſome veſſel; all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to carry him off; his name is George Hall, alias Attix, but may probably change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of Forty Shillings, beſides what the law allows, paid by ¶

April 18, 1770. JOHN GRANT.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Thurſday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, named John Williams, ſpeaks broad, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſandy coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a good browniſh coloured cloth jacket, a good great coat, nearly of the ſame colour, blue cloth trowſers, greyiſh ſtockings, ſoaled ſhoes, and a ſmall felt hat, bound with yellow tape; took with him a ſack full of clothes, and it is ſuppoſed he took with him a half-worn beaver hat; he talks much of an eſtate, he ſays he is entitled to in Carolina; he talks grave, and artful. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 21, 1770. SAMUEL BURROUGH. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A CHARMING well built Merchant Mill, with two Pair of Stones, the Mill has continually Water enough the whole Year through, is 3 Story high, built with Stone, a good Stone Dwelling-Houſe, 2 Story high, a good Wood Barn and Stables; likewiſe 75 Acres of Land, with 12 or 13 Acres of good Meadow, and much Wood on the ſame; the Place lies in Briſtol Townſhip, between Germantown and Frankford, about five Miles from Philadelphia. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber. JACOB AMENSETTER. ¶

A TRACT of LAND in the Northern Liberties, near the city of Philadelphia, commonly called the Vineyard, containing about 400 acres, extending from the Wiſſahickon road, to the river Schuylkill, is now dividing into lots, from 3 to 40 acres, with roads 50 feet wide, and one or more public landings on the Schuylkill, to accommodate the ſame; all which lots (except that whereon the barn, houſe, &c. ſtands) will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 24th day of May next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, if the weather proves good, otherwiſe on the next fair day.---The terms, one fourth ready money, the remainder in three equal annual payments, with intereſt, giving ſecurity, if required.-----Plans of the aforeſaid lots will be put up at the London Coffe-Houſe, John Biddle's, and Jonathan Humphreys's.

N. B. No private engagement or ſale has or will be made of any part of the above tract, ſo that every purchaſer will be on an equal footting, at the public ſale.

JUNIPER, Now in good Order,

WILL cover at JACOB HILTZHEIMER's *ſtables, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, at Four Pounds a mare the ſeaſon, and Five Shillings to the groom. It is needleſs to repeat Juniper's pedigree, as it is well known that he is the beſt running horſe ever imported into America. He ran in England for 18 plates in 4 years, and won 14 of them, and was ſold by Col. Syme, who imported him, for 1000 £ Virginia currency. Juniper gets very fine foals, 3 of which may be ſeen at the ſaid ſtables.*

Likewiſe will cover at the ſame place, the Horſe WHITE NOSE, *at Thirty Shillings a mare the ſeaſon, and Three Shillings to the groom. White Noſe is 15 hands high, and upwards, and a very fine ſaddle horſe.*

N. B. Three fourths of the money for either horſe, is to be paid before the mares are covered, and the other fourth as ſoon as they prove with foal. Good paſture for mares, at Six Shillings per week. ¶ 6 *W.*

Philadelphia, April 21, 1770.

Imported laſt November, by J. SULLIVAN, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, a large aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, for a gentleman ſince deceaſed, and are now ſelling off by the importer, at the ſtore in Second-ſtreet, 5 doors above Arch-ſtreet, which was lately Mr. Hillbourn's. They conſiſt of, CAMPHOR; Rad. rhei opt. Cauſt. lun. Crocus Anglic. Cinnab. nat. & antim. Fol. ſenna Alex. Colocynth. Cort Peruv. opt. Vitri. Rom. Arſin. alb. Flor. benzoin; Hord. perlat. Mer. emit. flav. præcip. alb. --- rub. ſub. corros. --- dulcis, 3 tic. Sal. nitre, glaub. com. cathart. amar. amon. vol. diuret. Gum Arab. armon. benzoin, gutt. gamb. opii. myrrh, elemi, ſtyrac. cal. Balſ. Peruv. bol. arm. Rad. China, irid flora; Sem. coriand. Raſ. C. C. Coccinel; Lap. calamin. crud. tutiæ; Cream tart. Pix Burgund. Ol. vitriol, Rhodii, cinnam. anniſ. Terr. Japon. Tart. emet. Vial corks; neat bone ſyringes, ſmall pewter ditto, half pint ditto; Dutch twine; Verdigreaſe, &c. &c.

They will be ſold to druggiſts and practitioners of phyſic conſiderably under the uſual prices, who may depend on their being the very beſt ſort, and purchaſed for caſh from one of the moſt eminent druggiſts in London, who has warranted them freſh and genuine. ¶

THOMAS BOND, junior,

At his Houſe, the Corner of Norris's Alley, in Second-ſtreet,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Thread, Cotton and Woollen Hoſiery, ſuperior in Quality, and equal in Price, to thoſe from England, and has now made a large Quantity for the enſuing Seaſon, which he will ſell Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh only, on the loweſt Terms, making good Allowance to thoſe who ſell again; he gives the beſt Prices for good clean Flax & Wool, and wants a Number of good Spinners.

Said *Bond* has to lett, a very convenient Houſe, with good Stores and Wharff, ſituate between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, late in the Tenure of Meſſieurs Coxe and Furman; alſo a commodious Dwelling-Houſe in Gray's Alley. ¶

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land (and may be entered on immediately) ſituate, lying and being in the county of New-Caſtle, 8 miles from Wilmington, and the ſame diſtance from Newport, containing between 70 and 80 acres, all incloſed with good new fence, four acres of watered meadow, and more can be eaſily made, good dwelling-houſe and ſhop, with a never-failing ſpring of fine water, cloſe by the door; the ſoil is good, and very natural for all kind of grain, it is more than probable that a large bank of copper and other ore may be found on that tract, where any perſon willing to ſpend a little money, and having ſkill in that buſineſs, may ſoon find his Account in it. The place is very healthy, near mills, markets, and places of worſhip of divers denominations, and in a good and very agreeable neighbourhood. On paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity, if required, the payments will be made eaſy. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. ¶

GEORGE CRAGHEAD.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1770.

THE Contributors to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital*, are deſired to attend their annual Election of Managers and Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year, to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the ſeventh Day of next Month, being the ſecond Day of the Week, between the Hours of Two and Seven o' Clock P. M. the Time appointed by Law for that Purpoſe.

Germantown, April 13, 1770.

THE Members of the Germantown Library, are deſired to meet on Monday, the 7th Day of May next, at their Library Room, in the Houſe of Chriſtian Lehman, in Germantown, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe their Directors, &c. for the enſuing Year; and thoſe Members who, laſt Year, or before, were delinquent in their annual Payments, are deſired to take this ſpecial Notice, That, unleſs they are punctual in paying off their ſaid Arrears on that Day, their Shares will be abſolutely for ever forfeited to the Company, agreeable to the ſaid Company's Inſtrument of Partnerſhip. *By Order of the Directors,*

¶ CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 4th Day of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Frame Building, erected for a Soap and Candle Manufactory, ſituate on the North-ſide of Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, with all the Materials and Utenſils thereunto belonging, viz. One very large, and one middling Copper, three large Tubs, and three Receivers, a large Ciſtern (with Spouts round the Building) which ſupplies the Works with Water, a Share in a new Pump in Pear-ſtreet, a Quantity of Soap-frames, dipping Moulds, Pewter Candle Moulds, Swimmer, Beams and Scales, with Weights. The whole is new, compleat, and in good Order for carrying on the Soap and Candle Manufactory very extenſively. Alſo the unexpired Term of a Leaſe (being one Year and five Months from the 22d of May) on the Lot of Ground, whereon the ſaid Building is erected, and two Rooms in a Brick Meſſuage, on the South-ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, and adjoining the North-end of the ſaid Lot, at the Rent of £ 25 per Annum, with Liberty to hold the demiſed Premiſes for and during the further Term of four Years next after the Expiration of the ſaid Leaſe, at the ſaid Rent of £ 25 per Annum; late the Property of Thomas Smith; ſeized and taken in Execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. The Purchaſer paying One Third of the Purchaſe Money, may have 6 Months Credit for One Third, and 12 Months for the Remainder, paying Intereſt, and giving Security for the the ſame, if required.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Abraham Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, a certain Wooden Tenement, and Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 11 Acres and 136 Perches (about one Third thereof cleared, with a young thriving Orchard thereon, the Remainder well timbered) bounded by Skippack Road, and Lands of Reeſe Morris, George Kaſtner, and others; late the Eſtate of John Morris, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Abraham Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip aforeſaid, containing 7 Acres and 4 Perches, or thereabouts, having a Stone Dwelling-houſe erected thereon; bounded by Skippack Road, and Lands of John Morris, and others; late the Eſtate of Reeſe Morris, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Abraham Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, a certain Wooden Tenement, and Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 40 Acres; bounded by Lands of Joſhua Dickinſon, and others; late the Eſtate of Joſhua Richards, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 8th Day of May, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Edward Bartholomew, in Montgomery Townſhip, a certain wooden Tenement, and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Montgomery Townſhip aforeſaid, containing ſix Acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Lands of Blaze Weaver, Edward Emler, and others; late the Eſtate of John Davis, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in Execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO be ſold, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of CADWALADER EVANS, late of Edgmont, in the County of Cheſter, deceaſed, by public Sale, on the 5th Day of May next, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation, or Tract of Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Marple, in the County aforeſaid; bounded by Lands of Charles Linn, Jonathan Worrall, and Joſhua Pennell, containing 100 Acres, or thereabouts, 60 Acres cleared, with 7 or 8 Acres of good watered Meadow, and more may be made; with a Log Dwelling-houſe, and good Log Barn, &c. Any Perſon inclining to view the Premiſes before the Day of Sale, may apply to Alexander Oliver, living on the Place. The Sale to begin at two o'Clock on ſaid Day, where due Attendance, and Terms of Sale, will be made known by ANN EVANS, and THOMAS EVANS, Execut. §

I PURPOSE to let out on ground leaſes for 21 years, 20 vacant lots, of half an acre each, in the town of Fairfax, in the county of Culpeper, in Virginia (where the King's court is fixed and held for that county) together with a country lot of 5 acres, adjoining, or very near the ſaid town, to go with each half acre lot, and both for 40 ſhillings, current money of Virginia, rent per annum.----This town is ſurrounded by very fertile lands, abounding with proviſion of all kinds, and with pine and oak timber, very cheap for building, and a very thick Neighbourhood, where manufacturers and artificers are much wanted, and I think there cannot be a more advantageous place in the country for tradeſmen of all ſorts to ſet up. It is conveniently ſituated to church and mills.

I have for ſale, a tract of 3000 acres of land, in the county of Albemarle, lying on three forks or branches of Pretty's Creek, and forms a large body of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared land (with convenient houſes) as is ſufficient for 20 hands. Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of land, running 3 miles on Hedgman river, in Culpeper county, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very rich. Any perſon from the northward, whom it may ſuit to engage in the ground, leaſes or purchaſes of the lands above mentioned, will find it well worth their while to apply to me at Frederickſburgh, Virginia.

ROGER DIXON.

N. B. A free exerciſe of religion, and liberty of conſcience is permitted under the act of toleration, in every part of Virginia. 2 *m*

Doctor JACOB MILLER

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, That he hath opened a compleat Apothecary Shop, in the Town of Lebanon, otherwiſe called Stitce Town, next Door to Mr. Peter Kucher, and oppoſite to John Philip De Haas, Eſq; where he keeps all Sorts of Medicines for ſale; he likewiſe practiſes Phyſic and Surgery. All thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to encourage him, by favouring him with their Cuſtom, may depend on good Attendance, and having Medicines at a very reaſonable Price. ¶

POSTSCRIPT EXTRAORDINARY to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

By the PACKET from Falmouth, arrived at New-York, with the March Mail; and Captain SCOTT, arrived at Boston, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 18.

WE intend opposing the Russian Fleet with 19 Ships of War, 8 of which are ready, and the rest on the Point of being built. The Russian Resident, with his Retinue, is conducted to Demotica; and Count Potocki, with his, to Ruszczyk.

Latyczow, Feb. 2. *A Courier from Moldavia, has just brought to Count Romanzow Advice, that on the 18th ult. a Body of 3000 Russians had attacked, near Fora, 8000 Turks, of whom 3000 were left dead on the Spot. This Courier was charged with some valuable Effects, taken in this Action from the Turks, some of which are for our General in Chief, and the others for the other Generals. We have now no Doubt that the Russians will soon make themselves Masters of the Fortress of Brobilow; and that the Valachians will send Deputies to Petersburgh, to implore her Imperial Majesty's Protection.*

LONDON.

Feb. 22. *We are told, that the Grand Signor has publickly declared, that if the British Court assists the Empress of Russia with any Ships of War, or other naval Aid, so as the Turkish Men of War be taken, or any ways damaged, by such Assistance, he will order the British Ambassador to be impaled alive, in the most public and conspicuous Place in all Constantinople.*

Feb. 27. *The Venus, Hamilton, from New-York to Dublin, is lost near the Marks at Formby; the People are saved, except one Man, who was starved on board by Cold; the Cargoe remains on board, but has been under Water some Days.*

This Week several Ships will leave the River Thames, loaded with Goods, at the Risk of the Merchants, for America, as there is the highest Probability of a Reconciliation taking Place between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

Feb. 28. *Tuesday the Supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Serjeant Glynn in the Chair, according to the Choice of the last Meeting. After Dinner they examined into the State of Mr. Wilkes's Affairs, and came to the Resolution of removing every Obstacle which could possibly interfere with his Enlargement at the Expiration of his Sentence.*

At the last Meeting, it is said, the Amount of Mr. Wilkes's Debts was reduced to about Four Thousand Pounds; and it further appeared, that a ministerial Agent had bought up Sixteen Hundred Pounds, which he is determined not to give a Discharge for under Twenty Shillings in the Pound.

Monday an Express was sent off from the Admiralty-Office, for Commodore Forest, Commander in Chief of the Leeward Islands Squadron in the West-Indies.

Dummer Andrews, Esq; is appointed Register of the Vice-Admiralty Court, lately established at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina.

The prevailing Toast now upon the Continent of America (which certainly deserves to be adopted by all true Friends to their Country on this Side the Atlantic) is, "May the King have his Right, and none of his Subjects a Right to complain."

It is said, that a great Contest has arisen, within these few Days, between two distinguished Noblemen, in Relation to the Government of Placentia, in Newfoundland, vacant by the Death of Otho Hamilton, Esq;---Lord B----- having appointed one of his Friends to that important Post, and Lord H----- having presented it to another; and we hear both the Gentlemen are strenuously supported by their different Patrons.

March 1. *A Council is appointed to be held on Saturday next at the Cockpit, Whitehall, when, it is asserted, some Matters of the greatest Importance, respecting America, will be the chief Subject of Consideration.*

We hear that a certain Baronet had very nigh been brought upon his Knees.

It is said that oblique Offers have been made to some of the Heads of the Minority of certain lucrative Places, but they have declined accepting them, as they would not choose to join certain Persons in A---------n, whom they consider as the Foes of the People.

March 3. Wednesday came on the Hearing of the Allegations against Sir Francis Bernard, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

We are assured, that although a certain Baronet is expected to be acquitted of all American Accusations, he was on Thursday Noon informed by the Earl of H---------, that it was not his M-j---y's Intentions to employ him any more in America, but that he might hope for Employment of his Abilities, in his Master's Service, elsewere.

A Case is drawn up, and expressed in very warm and urgent Terms, by the Council for the People of the Town of B----n in A-----a, which is to be laid before a certain Board in a few Days, and from whose Opinion thereon much is expected.

A celebrated foreign Politician makes the following striking Remark upon the English Constitution. The Laws, says he, do not indicate, with proper Perspicuity and Explicitness, how far the Rights of each of the three Legislative Powers extend. There are three Things in England without any known Limits; the King's Prerogative; the Liberties of the People; and the Privileges of the Parliament. This, of Course, must sometimes make the Government vague and unstable, and bring on Confusion: For how natural is it, and it has more than once been actually the Case, that the King, the People, and the Parliament, having no determined Limits, should be for extending their respective Prerogatives, Liberties and Privileges, to an improper Length. The Consequences of such Attempts, have been violent Contests and Parties, which have divided the Nation, and produced innumerable Evils, intestine Wars, and Revolutions.

The Trade of the Colonies is really the Trade of Great-Britain herself; the Profits thereof center here: It is one grand Source, from whence Money so plentifully flows into the Hands of the several Manufacturers, and from thence into the Coffers of Landholders, throughout this Kingdom; it is, in short, the strongest Chain of Connection between Britain and her Colonies. The Embarrassments, Difficulties, and insupportable Burdens, under which this Trade has laboured, have already made the Americans prudent, frugal and industrious; and such a Spirit in the Colonists must soon, very soon enable them to subsist without the Manufactures of Great-Britain, the Trade of which, as well as its naval Power, has been greatly promoted and strengthened by the Luxury of the Colonies; consequently, any Measures that have a Tendency to injure, obstruct, and diminish the American Trade and Navigation, must have the same Effect upon that of Great-Britain, and, in all Probability, prove her Ruin.

We are assured that Lord North has had the Happiness, since he has been at the Head of Affairs, to give great Satisfaction to both Parties, by his candid and spirited Conduct.

It is said that the D---of G------- has totally abandoned the Administration.

A C A R D.

OLD England sends her Blessings to her Sons, the Agents and Advocates for North-America, conjuring them, by all they hold dear and sacred to themselves, and to their Posterity, to act as it becomes them---with Firmness---yet with Decency, upon the approaching important Occasion; and if they ask nothing inconsistent with a Parent's Justice to herself---or Tenderness to her other Children to grant, they may safely rely upon her Protection and Favour.----The Mode of their Prayer will either increase or lessen the Number of their Relations---who wish to join them in a Hymn of Praise and Thanksgiving---rather than to see them clothed in Sackcloth and Ashes. Be wise in Time."

March 6. *Yesterday there was a very full House, the Object of the Debate was the Petition of the American Merchants, for the Repeal of certain Acts laying Duties upon Goods imported to the said Colonies.*

March, 7. *At a Meeting held on Monday, we are informed, it was resolved to take off all the Duties lately imposed, except the additional Duty laid on a certain Asiatick Herb.*

Betts on Monday Night, on Colony Affairs, we are told were;

For the Tea Duty;	240
Against,	142

Yesterday all the Ships Bills put up at the New-England Coffee-House, for several parts of North-America, were taken down and burnt, and we are credibly informed, several Advertisements will soon be published, giving the greatest Encouragement to all Sorts of Manufacturers to transport themselves and Families to the Continent.

The Question relative to the creating certain Officers to act as British Consuls in the different Colonies, will be shortly debated in a certain Assembly.

Some say that very few of the Orders from America will be executed, as the Act for a Duty on Tea is still to be in Force; and most of the Orders expresly forbid the Goods, unless all the Acts for Taxation of America be repealed. But we have also been assured that the Price of British Goods over the Water is so much advanced, that the American Merchants, and many new Adventurers, will send several Ships on their own Risque, and perhaps double the Quantity of Goods, under Orders, will be exported, in the Course of this Month, by those Means.

Some Gentlemen of great Fortune in the Colonies, are daily expected in London, on Affairs of the last Importance.

We have Accounts from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, that a Number of additional Artificers have, within these few Days, been taken into Pay, to compleat the very extensive Commissions now executing for North-America.

It is reported, that Accounts of the Quantity and Value of Teas, exported to the American Colonies from Christmas, 1761, to Christmas, 1769, are making out for Inspection.

Accounts have been presented of all Goods, &c. exported to North-America, during the last two Years.

Accounts are also said to be preparing of all Monies issued for secret and special Services since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne.

Similar Accounts are making out for the last eight Years of his late Majesty's Reign.

Orders are said to have been sent for the several Station Ships on the American Coast, to repair with all Expedition to Jamaica, &c.

We have it from good Authority, that the French have at this Time a great Number of small Ships of War building in the several Ports of Corsica.

We hear that a noble Lord still continues to urge the Expediency of demanding a categorical Answer from the Courts of France and Spain, relative to the Object of their present warlike Preparations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

A Letter from Edinburgh mentions, that the Fate of Mungo Campbell was determined by the Evidence of the late Lord Eglington's Servants, who deposed, that the Prisoner absolutely took particular Aim at the Deceased, and fired his Piece. Campbell affirmed it went off accidentally by his falling down.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, February 27.

"Yesterday Morning at Eight o'Clock, the High Court of Justiciary met here, and proceeded to the Trial of Mungo Campbell, late Officer of Excise at Saltcoats, accused of the Murder of Alexander Earl of Eglington. Soon after the Opening of the Court, the Roll of the Jury was called over, and the Court proceeded to examine the Witnesses against the Pannel, which lasted till Nine o'Clock at Night. The Evidence for the Prosecutors being finished, the Court examined exculpatory Evidence for the Pannel, which continued till about Twelve o'Clock, when Mr. Lockhart, Dean of Faculty, summed up the Evidence for the Prosecutors, after which Mr. David Rae summed it up for the Pannel; the Court dismissed about Five o'Clock this Morning, at which Time the Jury were inclosed; and this Evening, at Six o'Clock, they returned their Verdict to the Court, finding, by a great Plurality of Voices, the Pannel Guilty; on which he was sentenced to be hanged in the Grass-Market here, on Wednesday, the 11th of April next.

"The Lord Justice Clerk addressed himself to Mr. Campbell as a condemned Man, with Decency, and in a very pathetic Manner.

"During the whole of this awful Ceremony Mr. Campbell never changed Countenance, but stood firm and undaunted. He said nothing to the Court; but made a respectful Bow."

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, February 28.

"*The Sentence of the High Court of Justiciary on Mungo Campbell was, That he should be conducted back to Prison, and fed on Bread and Water till Wednesday, the 11th of April, when he was to be carried to the Grass-Market, and hanged, and his Body to be given to the Professor of Anatomy to be anatomised, &c.*

"*This Morning, however, Mr. Campbell thought proper to prevent the Execution of the Sentence of the Law, by making away with himself. The Method he took was to fasten a Table-cloth to one End of a long Form, which he planted upright for that Purpose. He next made a Noose on a Silk Handkerchief, which he put round his Neck, and by the Assistance of a Stool, having fixed it to the Table-cloth, he pushed away the Stool, and was found hanging in that Posture.*"

March 8. Yesterday, at Half after Eleven, the Sheriffs attended at St. James's, to know his Majesty's Pleasure when he would be waited on with the City Address, Remonstrance, and Petition; they waited till twenty Minutes after two, when the Levee being over, they, with the Remembrancer, were admitted into the Closet, when Mr. Sheriff Townsend addressed himself to his Majesty in the following Words:

"May it please your Majesty,

"By Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled, we took the earliest Opportunity, as was our Duty, to wait upon your Majesty; and being prevented by one of your Majesty's Houshold, who informed us, that it was your Majesty's Pleasure to receive us this Day, wait on your Majesty, humbly to know, when your Majesty will please to be attended with an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition."

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return the following Answer.

"As the Case is entirely new, I will take Time to consider of it, and transmit you an Answer by one of my principal Secretaries of State."

The Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled, read by the Town Clerk in Guildhall on Tuesday.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"May it please your Majesty,

WE have already in our Petition dutifully represented to your Majesty the chief Injuries we have sustained. We are unwilling to believe, that your Majesty can slight the Desires of your People, or be regardless of their Affection, and deaf to their Complaints, yet their Complaints remain unanswered; their Injuries are confirmed; and the only Judge, whom the Revolution has left removable at the Pleasure of the Crown, has been dismissed from his high Office, for defending in Parliament the Law and the Constitution. We therefore venture once more to address ourselves to your Majesty, as to the Father of your People, as to him, who must be both able and willing to redress our Grievances; and we repeat our Application with the greater Propriety, because we see the Instruments of our Wrongs, who have carried into Execution the Measures of which we complain, more particularly distinguished by your Majesty's royal Bounty and Favour.

"Under the same secret malignant Influences, which, through each successive Administration, has defeated every good, and suggested every bad Intention, the Majority of the ----- of ------- have deprived your People of their dearest Rights.

"They have done a Deed, more ruinous in its Consequences, than the levying of Ship Money by Charles the First, or the dispensing Power assumed by James the Second: A Deed, which must vitiate all the future Proceedings of this -----; for the Acts of the Legislature itself can no more be valid without a legal ----- of -------, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

"Rep----------s of the People are essential to the making of Laws; and there is a Time when it is morally demonstrable, that Men cease to be R----------s. That Time is now arrived. The present ----- of ------- do not rep-----t the People. We owe to your Majesty an Obedience, under the Restrictions of the Laws, for the Calling and Duration of Parliaments; and your Majesty owes to us, that our Representation, free from the Force of Arms or Corruption, should be preserved to us in them.

"It was for this we successfully struggled under James the Second; for this we seated, and have faithfully supported your Majesty's Family on the Throne.

"The People have been invariably uniform in their Object; though the different Mode of Attack has called for a different Defence.

"Under James the Second they complained that the Sitting of P--------t was interrupted, because it was not corruptly subservient enough to his Designs. We complain now, that the Sitting of this --------- is not interrupted, because it is c-rr-ptly too subservient to the Designs of your Majesty's Ministers. Had the ----- under James the Second, been as submissive to his Commands, as it is at this Day to the Dictates of a Minister, instead of Clamours for its Meeting, the Nation would have rung, as now, with Outcries for its Diss------n. The Forms of the Constitution, like those of Religion, were not established for the Form's Sake, but for the Substance. And we call God and Men to Witness, that as we do not owe our Liberty to those nice and subtle Distinctions, which Places and Pensions, and lucrative Employments, have invented, so neither will we be cheated of it by them; but as it was gained by the stern Virtue of our Ancestors, by the Virtue of their Descendants, it shall be preserved.

"Since, therefore, the Misdeeds of your Majesty's Ministers, in vio--ting the Freedom of E------n, and depraving the noble Constitution of P--------t, are notorious, as well as subversive of the fundamental Laws and Liberties of this Realm; and since your Majesty, both in Honour and Justice, is obliged inviolably to preserve them, according to the Oath made to God and your Subjects at your Coronation: We, your Remonstrants, assure ourselves, that your Majesty will restore the constitutional Government, and Quiet of your People, by d--------- this P----------, and removing those evil Ministers for ever from your Councils."

We hear that fourteen Aldermen, and about sixty Common Council Men, were to have a Meeting Yesterday to consider of, and draw up a Protest against the Remonstrance, which is to be carried up to his Majesty by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Council in a Day or two, if they are permitted so to do.

Lord Chatham in his Speech on Friday last, the 2d of March instant, observed, "That he would tell the warmest Friends of America, that they had gone too great Lengths, and pushed Matters much too far. How far they intended to proceed, he was at a Loss to determine, but thus much he would assert, and abide by, that if America was determined to set at Defiance all the Acts of Trade and Navigation of this Country, they would not be able to find in this Kingdom a more determined Opposer."

On Friday, during the Debates on the Necessity of augmenting the Navy, in a certain great Assembly, there was the most spirited Speaking known a great while, particularly by Lord S--ff--k and the E. of C------m. This last Nobleman observed in the Support of the Measure, "What a lamentable State this oppressed Nation was reduced to; that its internal Rights were not only openly violated, and trampled on, but her Consequence in the Connection she stood to Europe, suffered to droop and languish---that Consequence, which a few Years ago gave her the Authority of dictating to the belligerant Powers of the World. We are now, says he, debating an Affair of so constitutional a Texture, of such self-evident Policy, that only considering our Situation merely as an Island, it is amazing how the Utility of an Augmentation can be contested; but when we add the many recent Inducements we have had besides; such as the Reduction of Corsica by the French, the Increase of their Marine, and the general Reform made in all their Military Departments, it becomes a perfect Phænomenon." He concluded his Oration, which lasted above an Hour, in the following remarkable Words: "And though this Affair, My Lords, seems to be so unsettled amongst us, as to become a Subject of Debate, whether we shall put on the Armour of Defence or not (a Question, at worst, if carried in the Affirmative, which cannot be considered but as an Act of Prudence) I do pledge myself to this Right Hon. H---e, for the Truth of what I am going to assert, that, at this very Hour that we are sitting together, there has been a Blow of Hostility struck against us, by our old inveterate Enemies the French, in some one Part of the World."---

Extract of a Letter from Petersburgh, dated Jan. 30.

"As there is no Appearance of a speedy Re-establishment of Peace between the two Empires, we foresee that the approaching Campaign will be more sharp and bloody than the last War."

Extract of a Letter, by the last Mail, from the Hague, to a Merchant of this City, dated Feb. 27.

"Things are carrying on here in such a Manner, that it is not doubted but a War in Europe is near at Hand; for it remains no longer a Secret, that the French and Spanish Ambassadors have both strongly solicited the States General for their Assistance, in case either of their Principals should be attacked: But this has absolutely been refused; whereupon they were as strongly pressed to observe a strict Neutrality, which I believe is most agreeable to the Dutch in general, as thereby they will enjoy the Benefit of Trade. On the other Hand, the King of Prussia seems (by the Demands he has made) to think, that if a War should break out, it will be incumbent on us to take Part in it; on which Account we have augmented our Forces, both by Sea and Land, that we may be prepared for the Event."

March 9. A Sea Officer declared a few Days since in a certain Assembly, that "Let the Americans say they would not do this, and would not do t'other, he would undertake with six Frigates only, to make all the Colonies submit to any Thing the Administration thought proper to inflict.

The Thoughts of the Intelligent are now placed upon an approaching War; and, we are assured, the commencing Hostilities with a neighbouring Power is the serious Advice of Lord C----m.

We are informed by a Gentleman lately arrived from the Continent, that, about five Weeks ago, there were 26 Ships of War at Cadiz, near 20 of which are of the Line, ready to put to Sea at two Hours Notice, and several of their Sails were actually bent; and that there were near the same Number in the Caraccas, that would be ready to go to Sea in a Week.

We have Authority to assure the Public, that in Consequence of a late Resolution, not to repeal the Duties payable in America on Tea, ten Captains of Ships from New-York, who have all the Winter been waiting in Expectation of such Repeal, in order to take in their Cargoes of British Manufactures, but, in which being fatally disappointed, they immediately went to the New-York Coffee-House, and tore down their Bills, and agreeable to their Orders, refused taking any Freight for that Colony, to which, if the Duties on Tea had been repealed, they would have at least taken Three Hundred Thousand Pounds worth of British Goods this Spring, instead of which they are taking in Ballast, and giving public Notice to take Passengers, as many Spitalfields and other Manufacturers and Mechanics as are inclined to settle in that Country; where the greatest Encouragement is given.---- Thus instead of taking our Goods, they are taking the People who heretofore made them, such are the fatal Effects of the Non-repeal of the Duty on Tea.

From Gloucester we learn, that there has been a considerable Meeting of the Freeholders to consider of a Rem-------ce.

It is reported, that the Person who presents the Rem-------ce

to his M-----y, will read it to him, before he presents it, in order that his M-----y may come to the Knowledge of the Matter therein contained.

It is believed, that several of the first Counties in this Kingdom will remonstrate in a very short Time.

Yesterday some Dispatches were sent away for Falmouth, to be forwarded for the Governors of the respective Colonies in America.

The Parliament, we hear, will not be prorogued till June.

It is positively asserted that the Land Forces of the Spaniards, posted at the Havannah, amount to 12,000 Men, besides a Fleet well manned, stationed there, ready to act on the shortest Notice.

A noble Lord in a certain Place lately declared, that he was firmly persuaded the Colonies would revolt from the Mother Country, if they could find any Government less arbitrary than hers, ready to take them under its Protection; but as they could not, the former need not be afraid of inforcing its parental Authority over such ungrateful, unnatural, and disobedient Children.

Late last Night, after the breaking up of an illustrious Assembly, above 20 Expresses were sent off to the Merchants of the different Ports, in order dispatch them to North-America: So anxious are the commercial People of this Metropolis to inform our Brethren of the Success which has attended the Application of our Friends from the other Side of the Atlantic.

The Court Party had a great Majority in the House of Commons on Monday.

A patriotic Member observed on Monday, when a Motion was made to postpone the further Hearing of American Affairs, that it was much to be apprehended they would put the Business off once too often.

We are sorry to inform the Public, as we can from good Authority, that it is now found impossible for the Government of this Country to satisfy the Americans, while any Regard is paid to the Honour and Majesty of Great-Britain. It was at length clear that no Repeal of any former Laws, which they considered as vexatious to them, will satisfy the Demands of the Trans-atlantic Patriots; nothing less than a formal Disavowal and Renounciation of the Mother Country's having any Right to tax her Colonies at all, will it seems be accepted as a Step towards other Accommodations; and if the British Parliament subsists, we may reasonably suspect, that the Day is not very far off when America will assume a Right to tax England.

In a certain political Club, Debates on Monday last ran high on repealing three Acts of that Club's, laying Impositions on their Friends across the Atlantic.----The two first were repealed, but on the Division for the Third, viz. Whether the Americans shall drink Tea *freely?* The Numbers were for repealing it 142, against repealing it 204.

Immediately after the Vote of the H---e of C----ns passed, respecting the American Affairs, 6 Ships sailed Home in Ballast, that in all Probability would have been loaden with our Manufactures, to the Amount at least of 150,000l. in case the Determination had been answerable to the Wishes of the Colonists.

March 10. It is confidently reported at the West End of the Town, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, &c. will not be permitted to wait on his Majesty with the Remonstrance, especially as the dissenting Part of the Aldermen and Liverymen, are determined to present a Protest to the Throne diametrically opposite to the Sentiments therein contained; but that the Day of their presenting it will be kept as secret as possible, to avoid such Kind of Treatment as the Addresses lately met with.

It is reported that there were very warm Debates on Wednesday, in a great though private Meeting, relative to the receiving or rejecting the Remonstrance, which was not then determined; but that the Point was expected to be settled Yesterday, and an Answer sent to the Lord Mayor.

It is said, "the Tower" has been warmly mentioned within these few Days.

Several Gentlemen in Opposition are, it is said, gone into the Country to solicit Remonstrances.

It is also said, that a Number of Agents, employed by the M----ry, are gone down into the different Counties and Boroughs, in order to prevent any Remonstrances taking Place.

A Great Personage in a late Conference with a patriotic Nobleman, urged his Dislike of the present Mode of Petitions. On which his Lordship said, you know, my Liege, it has always been customary to address the Throne for Redress of Grievances: To which his M-----y hastily replied, "*The Law of Custom is the Law of Fools, but it shall never govern me.*"

A Letter from the Confines of Switzerland, dated the 17th ult. says, "We are still in Confusion, and unacquainted with the Nature or Extent of the Sedition which broke out the Day before Yesterday. Thanks to our choice Spirits, who succeed but too well in their Endeavours to stifle every Resentment of Religion, Honour and Humanity. Geneva, heretofore the Seat of Piety, is now become a true Tower of Babel.

To-morrow Evening, we hear, will be debated by the Society at the Crown Tavern, Bow-Lane, Whether the Colonies of North and South-America are advantageous to Great-Britain.

Some Letters from Minorca mention a Report prevailing there, that Occasion has been given lately, for suspecting some secret Designs of our old Enemies being now in Agitation against that Island.

It is observable, that a certain foreign Ambassador has, for some Weeks past, discontinued all Conferences with the Ministry; and a Rumour now prevails, that his Residence here will be of no long Continuance.

It is reported for certain, that the several Armaments, now fitting out in the Ports of the Mediterranean, belonging to the French and Spaniards, are to form a combined Squadron, in order to effectually chastise the Insolence of the Barbary Corsairs. 'Tis even said with an Air of Authority, the Dey of Algiers will be the first Object of Resentment, in Return for the many Piracies and Depredations committed by his Cruizers on the Subjects of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

It is confidently asserted, that Lord Mansfield will be made Chancellor very soon.

The M------y, it is said, from some late Information, expect every Day to receive an Account of some hostile Operations of a foreign Court, in a certain Quarter of the World, where their Force on the Conclusion of the last War was very inconsiderable; but from some late Augmentations, has now become apprehensively formidable.

We have a running Report here, that his Majesty's Ship the Phœnix is taken in the Spanish West-Indies, by three Spanish Ships of the Line of Battle.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, March 1.

"Mr. Campbell has engrossed all our Conversation for some some Time past. He certainly will be remembered as a very extraordinary Man. On Tuesday Evening he received Sentence of Death, with a Composure and Resolution that astonished every one who saw him. When he was carried back to the Prison he appeared not at all disconcerted; on the contrary, he took an Inventory of some Things belonging to him, conversed in his usual Way, and drank a Glass very cheerfully. He was seen to strip and go to Bed, before the Door of his Room was locked upon him. Yesterday Morning the Rev. Mr. Ross went to the Prison about Nine o'Clock to enquire for him, but upon his Door being opened he was found hanging, quite dead. It was expected that he would take this Method, to avoid the Shame of being brought to the Gallows, but that he would not have done it so soon. It is said that the Reason for being so hasty was, that he understood he was the very next Day to be put in Irons, and closely confined."

A curious Question arose with Regard to Disposal of his Body. His Sentence was, to be hanged on the 11th of April, and his Body thereafter to be given to Dr. Monro, for Dissection. Now as he had effectually prevented the Execution of the first Part of the Sentence, how could that Part of it consequent to the 11th of April take Place? It was argued, that his having committed Suicide, was a sufficient Cause for his Body being at the Disposal of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, and sent to Surgeons Hall; but as we have no Coroner's Inquest in Scotland, the Suicide could not be ascertained. I understand the Result is, that his Relations are to be allowed to inter his Body; and that Undertakers are actually engaged for that Purpose.

They write from Edinburgh, that there was found in the Apartment of Mungo Campbell, after he had destroyed himself, a very affecting Letter to his Wife.

BOSTON, April 26.

By Letters from London it appears, that the Duties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, were taken off, the Duty on Tea remains. On the 5th of March, when the Affair came on in a Great Assembly, L--d N---h began the Debate, saying, "The last Year the Ministry had in Consideration the Complaints of the Americans against the late Duties, and were of Opinion, that such of them as were laid upon British Manufactures were uncommercial, and ought to be repealed. This was signified to the Colonies by a circular Letter; notwithstanding which, they had been very refractory, and had entered into illegal Combinations, hurtful to themselves, as well as their Mother Country; and thereby they were intitled to no Favour. Nevertheless, as the Merchants of London trading to America had given in a Petition upon this Subject, and this Day was appointed to consider it, he was content that the Duties on Glass, Painters Colours, and British Paper, should be repealed, upon commercial Principles only.---But he could not consent to the Repeal of the Duty on Tea; not only because it was not a British Manufacture, but because it was insisted upon in the Way of denying the Right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. It was not consistent with the Policy, Dignity or Honour of Great-Britain, to give Way to the Obstinacy of America. He was not at all influenced by the American Associations; they must be broke up; they had already brought Distress on that Country, by the Rise of Goods, and great Quantities of Goods were now going over. But as he was in the Cabinet when the circular Letter was advised, though he had doubted of the Propriety of it, he thought himself obliged to make good the Assurances it had given, though the Americans had forfeited the Benefit of it; and if it was not for this Obligation, perhaps he should have thought otherwise of the Proposal he made now. The Americans complained without Reason, and had forgot the many Indulgences of Great-Britain, in giving Bounties upon almost every Thing imported from America.------ He added, that there was a Treaty with the East-India Company depending, which might possibly in its Consequences produce a Repeal of the Duty upon Tea; but he would engage for nothing. L--d N---h was the only Person, on the Side of the Ministry, that spoke in Favour of the partial Repeal; tho' some ministerial Men spoke against any Repeal.

"Mr. B-ckf--d, L--d M---r, moved for an Amendment, so as to include the whole Act, urging, that the Americans would not be satisfied without it; therefore the keeping the Duty upon Tea was anti-commercial, as it would hurt the Commerce of Great-Britain.

"Gov. P----ll spoke to the same Purpose, and said, he did not ask the Repeal as a Favour to America; not to repeal, would be a Favour to Americans, as it would make them instustrious, and raise Manufactories; he proposed it as a commercial Object, in Favour of this Country. He denied that the Associations were at an End, and offered to produce Letters to shew they were not, and justified the Legality of them. He complained that the Military were put above the Civil Power, and said that if any Minister would maintain that Superiority, he pledged himself that he would impeach him.

"Col. M-ck-y spoke next, and said, that the Repeal of the Stamp-Act had made the Americans wanton in their Claims against Great-Britain.----That three Quarters of the Bostonians would be against the Combinations, if they could act for themselves.----That, notwithstanding the Cry against the Troops, many prayed for their Continuance, for the Sake of the Money they brought in.----That the Military were so far from being superior to the Civil, it was the very Reverse; for when a Soldier had committed a trivial Crime, the Justices first fined him more than he could pay, and then sold him for Non-payment.----That the most illegal Part of the Conduct of the Americans arose from the Encouragement they received from hence.

"Mr. G--nv-lle said, that the Question put him under great Difficulties. He had always disapproved of this Act, and thought it an improper one; but he was convinced that the Repeal of it at this Time, and under the present Circumstances, would give a Wound to the Authority of Great-Britain. If he should vote against the Repeal, he should shew his Approbation of an Act which he did not like; if he voted for the Repeal, he should appear to assent to the Pretensions of the Americans, which he could not approve of; he had therefore nothing to do but decline voting at all. He accordingly left the House, with some of his Friends.

"It is said that several other Members spoke, and among them two leading Men in the ministerial Party, against any Repeal at all. The first Question was for the Repeal of the whole Act, when it passed Pro 142, Con 204, Majority 62. The second Question was for the Repeal of Glass, Colours, and British Paper; there were some Noes, but not enough to encourage a Division.-----There was upon this Occasion, as upon the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, a great Departure from the Arrangement of Parties, and therefore it is probable that there was no Desire on either Side to distinguish the Voters."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 5.

"On Monday, the 26th of February, upon a Question of addressing his Majesty for an Account of the Expenditures on the civil List, the Numbers in the House were Con. 262, Pro. 165, Majority 97. This is understood to be decisive with Regard to the Firmness of the Ministry."

Extract of another Letter from London, March 8.

"The Determination of the Repeal of Part of the Act laying Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. it is hoped will have an Effect to lay a Foundation for a Reconciliation between Great-Britain and America; if it is not so, the American Opponents may assure themselves that their Credit will be very low next Session of Parliament.----Certain it is, that farther Concessions by the Means of Opposition and Threats, are not like to be obtained; though they may do much in the Way of Submission and Duty."

A Letter from London of February 11th, says, "Last Week Sir Francis Bernard was chosen one of the Benchers of the Temple."

It is said, the Parliament was to be prorogued on the 14th of April.

We hear, that the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson is appointed Governor, the Hon. Secretary Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Secretary of this Province.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On the 16th day of this instant May,

ONE equal undivided fourth part of two tracts of land, in Solebury township, Bucks county, containing in the whole 105 acres, about 60 acres cleared, the remainder woodland; the improvements on said plantation are, a good stone dwelling-house, and log barn, on the other part is a good forge, with two fires, and one hammer, all in good repair, a coal-house, and two small dwelling-houses; the whole pleasantly situated, and the farm joins the river Delaware, a little below Coryell's Ferry; the forge is about 400 yards from said Ferry, which makes it easy to send their iron to market by water, which may be done at almost all seasons of the year, or for getting their metal down said river. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and a good title made to the purchaser, on paying the purchase money, which will be expected in four months after the sale, by JOHN CORYELL. ¶

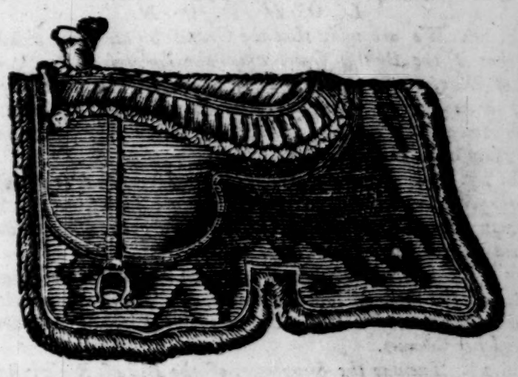
N. B. The whole is now occupied by Ichabod Wilkinson, and Henry Dennis.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of last month, from the subscriber, living on the plantation of the late Richard Finney, deceased, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, six years old this spring, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, no brand nor ear-mark, the off hock a little crooked, some white hairs in her tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† JOHN MIRES.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of April last, from the subscriber, in Exeter township, Berks county, a dark brown HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, short mane and bob tail, a high back, a small saddle-mark, is shod before; he paces and trots, and is supposed to be branded M. S. though not plain. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall receive Forty Shillings reward, and if the thief is also taken up and secured, so as he may be brought to justice, Twenty Shillings farther, and reasonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN WICKS. ¶



ELIAS BOTNER, SADLER,

At the Sign of the Hunting Side-Saddle, four Doors from the Corner of Front-street, in Market-street, makes and sells,

GENTLEMENS English, hunting, full welted and plain, Hogskin, Buckskin, and Neats Leather, seated SADDLES; King's hunting and common Ditto; breasted Ditto; race Ditto; pack or carrying Ditto; Ladies hunting Side-Saddles; demi hunters and common Ditto, fringed, laced and bound, of various Fashions, Buckskin seated, with Foot Cloths or Slips.----All Kinds of Military Furniture;---Portmanteaus, Saddle-Bags, Housings, and Saddle-Cloths of all Sorts; Boot-Garters, Surcingles, and all Sorts of Saddle Furniture; Jockey-Caps of all Sizes; Holsters, and Fire-Buckets; Coach and Chair Harness, Horse Collars, and all Kinds of Cart Gears, &c. &c. Such as please to favour him with their Custom and Orders, may depend on having their Work done in the genteelest Manner, with Care and Dispatch, and at the most reasonable Rates.

York County, April 25, 1770.

WHEREAS David Kennedy executed two bonds to Richard Baird, bearing date May 5, 1766, for £100 each; the one payable in May 1770, and the other in May 1771; which bonds were given in consideration for land agreed to be conveyed to said Kennedy. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said bonds, as the subscriber will not pay the bonds, until a conveyance is made to him of said land. DAVID KENNEDY. ⊖

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the 16th day of this instant May, on the premises, the plantation late of John Richman, Esq; deceased, in the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and province of West-Jersey, containing 260 acres of good land, about 20 thereof meadow, with a two story frame house, two rooms on a floor, and brick kitchen, two frame barns, and sundry outhouses, and is convenient for a tavern or shop, the said plantation adjoins a good grist and saw mill, the whole well watered, and a good apple orchard of about 12 acres; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Magdalen Patterson, and to be sold by JOSEPH BURROUGH, Sheriff.

N. B. Credit will be given by the Plaintiff for part of the purchase money, paying interest. §IW.

STOLEN from the plantation where the subscriber lives near the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 13th of April last, a light bay MARE between 13 and 14 hands high, docked remarkably short, her head is long, and her ears are large, resembling the ears of a mule, the hair is worn off her thighs with the plow traces, she is tender mouthed, and was low in flesh when stolen away, she is not branded, unless done since she was stolen, nor has any white about her. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, and gives intelligence thereof, so that the owner gets her again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BLAKE.

N. B. Said *William Blake* will give Three Pounds for apprehending the thief, that he may be brought to justice. §

Elsinborough, April 30, 1770.

A FERRY BOAT, belonging to the subscriber, living in Elsinborough, with one James Canaday on board, it is said, set out from Port Penn, to come home to Elsinborough, the 9th instant, about sunset, and was seen to cross over as far as the upper end of Reedy-Island, the wind blowing very fresh at Northwest, has never been heard of since, as we know of; the boat would carry about four or five horses, rigged sloop fashion, with a poplar mast, and decked before the mast. Whoever takes up and secures said boat, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ BENJAMIN HOLME.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on the 23d of this instant May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, if not sold before at private sale,

A CERTAIN two story brick house and lot thereunto belonging, with a convenient necessary-house, situate in Wood-street, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 17 feet on said Wood-street, by 51 feet deep, clear of ground rent; bounded by ground of James Worrall and others, with a reserve of a 3 feet alley, to go into Wood-street from Vine street; attendance will be given by me ANDREW SHAFFER near the premises. §

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchlan township, Chester county, on the 30th day of March last, a convict servant man, named Richard Fletcher, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, he has a scald head and wears a pitched cap, to cure it; has a very bold look, had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloth coat and breeches, a short jacket, white wool stockings, and half worn shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him home or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me GEORGE PHIPPS.

N. B. It is thought he is gone to Shamokin. §

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

Warranted Good,

MYRTLE Wax Candles, choice old Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New-England Rum, Lamp Oil, Neats Leather and Calf-skins, to be sold by JOSIAH HEWES, in Chestnut-street.